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VENTURA COUNTY CALIFORNIA SURVEY REPORT FOR BEACH
EROSION CONTROL MAIN REPORT (U) ARMY ENGINEER DISTRICT
LOS ANGELES CA MAY 79

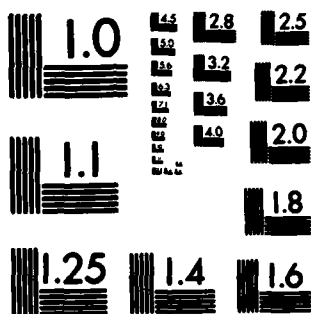
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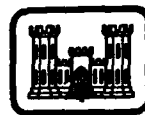


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ventura county california

Survey Report for Beach
Erosion Control

main report

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20. ABSTRACT (Continue on reverse side if necessary and identify by block number) The shoreline of Ventura County, California, has been investigated to evaluate the various aspects of beach erosion problems and to determine the extent of federal interest in these problems. The study encompasses Ventura County shoreline from Rincon Points at the Santa Barbara County line down coast to Sequit Point near the Los Angeles County line which this report presents.		

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VENTURA COUNTY, CALIFORNIA
SURVEY REPORT FOR BEACH EROSION CONTROL

Prepared by
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
Los Angeles District, California

May 1979

SYLLABUS

The District Engineer also concludes that there is no demand for additional beach area in the foreseeable future because overall there is adequate beach area and a slowing population growth in the tributary area.

Analyses of the economic, photographic, and coastal data have determined that, at the present, beach erosion control projects are economically infeasible in all areas, except for the private areas of Oxnard Shores and County Line Beach where projects may be marginally justified upon further investigation. ^(five) No general authorization now exists for Federal participation in private areas, therefore, participation in the financing of beach erosion control projects by the Federal Government in Ventura County is precluded.

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1. Project Name
 2. Project Number
 3. Project Status
 4. Project Location
 5. Project Manager
 6. Project Sponsor
 7. Project Start Date
 8. Project End Date
 9. Project Budget
 10. Project Risk
 11. Project Complexity
 12. Project Importance
 13. Project Urgency
 14. Project Visibility
 15. Project Stakeholders
 16. Project Objectives
 17. Project Deliverables
 18. Project Milestones
 19. Project Risks
 20. Project Opportunities
 21. Project Challenges
 22. Project Success Factors
 23. Project Failure Factors
 24. Project Lessons Learned
 25. Project Best Practices
 26. Project Worst Practices
 27. Project Key Takeaways
 28. Project Recommendations
 29. Project Conclusions
 30. Project Summary

VENTURA COUNTY, CALIFORNIA
SURVEY REPORT FOR BEACH EROSION CONTROL

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VENTURA COUNTY, CALIFORNIA
SURVEY REPORT FOR BEACH EROSION CONTROL

THE STUDY AND REPORT

The Ventura County shoreline is along the coast of southern California between Los Angeles and Santa Barbara Counties. (See pl. 1.) The shoreline has long been the scene of beach erosion, varying from minor to critical; therefore, concern over the potential damage to public and private property prompted the Board of Supervisors, County of Ventura, to pass a resolution on February 9, 1971, to request the United States Congress to provide funds for beach erosion control study of the Ventura County coastline. In response to this request, Congress provided authority and funds to initiate this study through the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.

AUTHORITY AND PURPOSE

This report presents the results of the beach erosion control study made of the shoreline of Ventura County, California. This investigation was carried out in accordance with the following resolution sponsored by the late Congressman Charles Teague and adopted October 19, 1967, by the Committee on Public Works, United States House of Representatives:

Resolved by the Committee on Public Works of the House of Representatives, United States, that, in accordance with Section 110 of the River and Harbor Act of 1962, the Secretary of the Army is hereby requested to direct the Chief of Engineers, to make a survey of the shores of Ventura County, California, and such adjacent areas as may be necessary in the interest of beach erosion control and related purposes.

The purpose of this study is to: (a) evaluate the various aspects of the beach erosion problems along the Ventura County coastline; and (b) determine the extent of Federal interest in the problem areas.

SCOPE OF STUDY

The study area encompasses 41.2 miles of Ventura County shoreline, extending from Rincon Point at the Santa Barbara County line downcoast to Sequit point near the Los Angeles County line. (See pl. 1.)

STUDY PARTICIPANTS AND COORDINATION

Local Sponsor

The Department of Public Works, Ventura County, provided technical data and assistance to the Los Angeles District, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, during the entire study period.

Governmental Agencies

Close liaison was maintained with all governmental agencies having property ownership or jurisdiction over the shoreline. These agencies consisted of the U.S. Naval Construction Battalion Center at Port Hueneme, the Point Mugu Naval Air Station, the State of California Department of Transportation, the State of California Parks and Recreation Department, the State of California 31st Agricultural District Association, the Ventura County Parks Department, the Ventura County Harbor Department, the Ventura Port District, the City of San Buenaventura Parks and Recreation Department, the City of Oxnard Planning Department, and the City of Port Hueneme Public Works Department. In addition to these agencies, close coordination was had with, and valuable information was obtained from, the State of California Department of Navigation and Ocean Development, the State Lands Commission, and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

Citizens' Coordinating Committee

Public involvement was maintained from the start of the study by the formation of a citizens' coordinating committee shortly after the initial public meeting. Meeting bimonthly, the Ventura County Citizens' Advisory Committee, composed of private citizens and public employees, provided valuable input to the study by obtaining comments from the public regarding their problems and concerns.

PUBLIC VIEWS AND RESPONSES

The views of governmental agencies, private associations, and concerned individuals have been obtained during formal coordination of the draft report. The following paragraphs summarize their letters of comment, which are in appendix 5.

U.S. Department of Commerce, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS).

Comment: If Federal participation is contemplated in the future, additional biological studies will have to be performed. If any unavoidable adverse impacts to the fishery resources are anticipated, a package of mitigation and/or compensation acceptable to NMFS would have to be included as part of the total proposal.

Response: In the event that there is Federal participation in any improvement projects, your requirements will be incorporated into the project.

U.S. Department of Commerce, Maritime Administration

Comment: The question was asked whether the actual peak daily attendance for 1975 was recorded and compared. Also, the figure of 421.5 acres for total beach demand in the year 2020 appears to be very conservative.

Response: The actual peak demands at the public beaches are not available. Methods to estimate the peak hourly and peak daily demand are standard for the Corps of Engineers and have therefore been used for this report. Our attendance figures have been updated, and the total recreational beach area presently available has been reconfirmed to be 421.5 acres.

Comment: The recreation and tourist business involves many benefits. Lost beach acreage due to erosion accompanied by less beach attendance would have paramount effect on the economy of the county.

Response: Although there are many intangible benefits associated with beach attendance and shoreline improvements, under present regulations the benefits that can be evaluated are preventable damages and/or recreational benefits. In addition to population growth, a factor that causes increase in attendance is the development of beach parks. Naturally, beach users will attend developed beaches more frequently than undeveloped beach areas.

Department of the Navy, Pacific Missile Test Center, Point Mugu, Calif.

Comment: Beach erosion continues to be a serious hazard to many of the operational facilities close to the 6-1/2-mile shoreline of this activity. The serious erosion condition is the result of the harbor construction at Oxnard and Port Hueneme, and the construction of dams, debris basins, etc. It is requested that the District Engineer take such continuing action to obtain authorization and funding necessary for sand replenishment and structural measures to protect the shoreline at this activity.

Response: Sand-bypassing operations at Ventura Harbor and Channel Islands Harbor are a part of our operation and maintenance budget and will continue pending receipt of necessary funding and continued authorization.

The Resources Agency of California

Comment: The State has no objections to the negative recommendation at this time for beach erosion measures proposed by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.

Comment: The subject report incorrectly located Areas of Special Biological Significance (ASBS). Ocean waters within these areas are protected to a distance of 1,000 feet offshore or to the 100-foot isobath, whichever distance is greater.

Response: The map "Environmental Resources" has been corrected to reflect the true locations.

Comment: Coastal construction projects may be subject to waste discharge requirements, and notification of any proposed beach erosion protection measures should be sent to this Board (California State Water Control Resources Board).

State of California, Department of Parks and Recreation

Comment: Camping and total beach attendance figures are furnished for the year 1971 through 1976. Additionally, information is offered on usable beach acreage, picnic sites, camping, and parking spaces.

Response: The data was most welcome and is used in the final report.

State of California, Department of Water Resources

Comment: The quality of ground water in the beach area is not all highly mineralized. The ground water from deep aquifers, and also for areas not intruded with ocean water, is adequate for agricultural use.

Response: A new paragraph has been added to the final report explaining the quality of the ground water in the basins.

California Coastal Commission, South Central Coast Regional Commission

Comment: This staff concurs with the study's recognition of the need to consider environmental and esthetic impacts of shoreline erosion control structures.

Comment: There is concern that there is no need for additional beach recreational land in Ventura County.

Response: Our future recreational demand was developed from data obtained from the County of Ventura, and the State of California Parks and Recreation Department. With the exception of the demand for beach land by campers, our economic analysis determined that there is no need for additional recreational beaches in the foreseeable future due to sufficient beach area available.

Comment: The apparent conclusion of the study's economic analysis is that recreational land is less valuable than private land. Concern was expressed that we compare these uses.

Response: The Corps of Engineers' benefit-cost analysis generally yields a smaller value for recreational land than private land. The study did not attempt nor intend to compare recreational and private lands. A value was determined for private land only to derive the average annual equivalent loss used in developing the benefit-cost ratio.

Comment: A concern is the study's lack of new data on the rate of erosion processes.

Response: New data for determining rates of erosion developed for this study include: vertical measurements of sand adjacent to the piers, beach berm measurements at critical locations of erosion, hydrographic surveys to be used to compare contours, hydrographic surveys at the river deltas, littoral environmental observations, and aerial photo interpretations.

County of Ventura, Public Works Agency, Flood Control and Water Resources Dept.

Comment: Clarification is desired of the reasons that the study did not fully respond to the recommendations made by the County at the initial public meeting.

Response: At the time of the termination of the study effort, the investigation had completed the identification of the problems, needs, concerns, and preliminary plan formulation, as well as the identification of alternatives that would best meet the needs of public. We were required to terminate the study upon finding that there were no potential shore protection projects in Ventura County that justify Federal participation. A report with negative findings was then prepared summarizing all data collected to date. If the study had continued through the normal planning phases, a complete report would have been prepared responding to your requests.

Comment: The no-action alternative, resulting in continued erosion, needs some further discussion.

Response: It is recognized that some continued erosion is occurring and although, at this time, the Federal Government is unable to participate with the local governments in a joint project, public agencies and individuals should consider other means of financing and implementing shore protection methods.

Comment: The report provides a good discussion on the environmental, archeological and socio-economic concerns, coastal data analysis, wave and longshore climate, and the needs and possible alternative plans. However, there are deficiencies in the report that should be brought to your attention.

Comment: There is only a brief and generalized statement of the cause and future effect of continuing beach erosion.

Response: The cause and future effect of continuing beach erosion is a difficult and complex question. Factors involved are wave direction, wave height, littoral drift, sediment from the rivers, yearly and seasonal variation in weather, sea, and swell, etc. Two study projects are now being conducted to help solve this problem. They are the sediment transport study by the California Institute of Technology (CIT) and the Scripps Institution of Oceanography (SIO) and the wave data collection program by the Corps of Engineers. As more data is collected and the state of art improved, the time may come when future erosion can be predicted.

Comment: There is no detailed discussion on the needs and possible alternatives at Mussel Shoals, Faria Beach Colony, Solimar Beach, Ventura Marina Beach and Point Mugu State Beach.

Response: The following tables, "Needs and Possible Alternatives" and "Benefit-Cost Ratios" have been expanded to include these areas.

Comment: Some change in the criteria might satisfy the needs of certain problem areas and may result in favorable benefit-cost ratios.

Response: The criteria for Corps of Engineers projects are standard; for example, the revetment stone must be of high quality in order to maintain a project life of at least 50 years. The cost of the most likely alternative was developed from average costs of past Corps of Engineers projects.

Comment: There is no recommendation to local coastal interests for erosion protection, and the study's conclusion indicates that the Corps should consider giving local interests solutions they can develop on their own initiative.

Response: The report gives various alternatives, including the most likely method of shore protection for each area. Technical assistance to local interests may be given under Section 55 of Public Law 93-251. Before the cooperative effort is undertaken, technical assistance must be applied for, and approval given, by the District's higher authority.

Comment: No attempt was made to estimate the frequency of occurrence for the storms of the early 1960's, 1970's and 1977-78.

Response: The Corps' meteorologist has added a paragraph to the final report on frequency for occurrence of recent storms.

Comment: A thorough discussion of the applicable laws, and legal and administrative constraints associated with the Corps' effort in the study should be included.

Response: Although our reports do not discuss applicable laws, any individual or representative, may, at any time, review and discuss these laws in our office. The legislation and a brief explanation of those laws that are applicable to this study are as follows:

(1) Section 2 of Public Law 71-520 as amended by Section 103, Public Law 86-645, authorized the Chief of Engineers to conduct shore erosion control studies in cooperation with appropriate agencies of various cities, counties, or states.

(2) Public Law 84-826, enacted in 1956, further expanded the Federal role by authorizing Federal participation in the cost of works for protection and restoration of the shores of the U.S. including private

property if such protection was incidental to the protection of publicly-owned shores or if such protection would result in public benefits.

(3) Section 55 of Public Law 93-251 authorizes the provision of technical and engineering assistance to non-Federal public interests in developing structural and nonstructural methods of preventing damages attributable to beach erosion.

City of San Buenaventura, Director of Community Development

Comment: The report should be reviewed considering the future demand projections of the coastal plans, and the possible reuse of the fairgrounds. The report should not be finalized until the local Coastal Programs have been completed.

Response: Our findings are based on existing land usage or future plans that have been finalized. We are unable to use the local coastal plans because they have not been completed, but they will be considered in all future reports. We have evaluated all data collected, which will assist the agencies and individuals in their shore protection planning.

City of Oxnard, Office of the Mayor and the Public Works Department.

Comment: The City of Oxnard recommends that the draft report be modified to address the total erosion problems of Ventura County, that data attached in the appendixes be corrected, and that the methodologies and calculations used in the economics and beach demand analysis be modified to reflect the corrected data and the benefits received.

Response: There were some errors found in the data reported in the tables, but these errors have now been corrected. The economic analysis was rechecked and no significant changes were found in the benefit-cost ratios. In response to our Congressional resolution, our staff investigated the feasibility of potential shore protection projects, the need for recreational beaches, and the associated benefit-cost ratios.

Comment: The benefit-cost model used does not include many benefits including the value of tourism, the economic benefits from increased property values near beaches, and values created by views onto and from the beach.

Response: Our regulations specify certain benefits for beach erosion studies. These are recreation increments, property lost from erosion, and land enhancement.

Comment: We believe the value per visitor for day use is too low.

Response: Our economist considers the value of \$1.50 per visitor day selected for this area as being sufficiently high.

Comment: At Mandalay Beach Park, the erosion rate is 3.5 feet per year for 50 years resulting in a loss of 175 feet of beach. Ten acres, including a street planned for this area, would be lost.

Response: Our investigation determined that the loss is 1.5 feet per year. This would result in a loss of 75 feet in 50 years. Only 5 acres would be lost and the street would be saved.

Comment: Costs seem high for Mandalay Beach Park when compared to other beach areas.

Response: A misunderstanding has occurred by using the actual length of the shoreline ownership (as shown in the table), rather than the actual length of revetment needed to afford the necessary protection. The table has been clarified by adding an additional column indicating the revetment needed.

Comment: We believe the benefit-cost model inaccurate for Mandalay Beach Park and this area would be cost effective.

Response: By considering your submitted drawings of Mandalay Beach Park and your verbal comment that the park would start construction by 1981, the benefit-cost model was reanalysed. The results are average annual benefits of \$2,100, average annual cost of \$69,000, and a benefit-cost ratio of 0.03.

Comment: The Oxnard Shores Homeowners Association has transferred 5.3 acres of beach to the City of Oxnard. This change from private to public substantially alters a major assumption of this study.

Response: The change of ownership has been corrected in the final report. This did not increase the benefit-cost ratio since the maximum benefit is derived when all the buildings and land are considered as private.

Comment: The draft report does not project erosion rates nor address the beach starvation issue. The report's conclusion that "erosion rates were minimal" at the McGrath Beach and Oxnard Shores is a result of not understanding all the available information.

Response: Our long-term erosion rates that were developed in this study can be projected to give predicted erosion lines in the future. With regard to McGrath Beach, the shoreline is stabilized by the dredging of the Ventura Harbor sandtrap by the Corps of Engineers. Oxnard Shores' erosion is not considered to be insignificant, and the report in its conclusion states that Oxnard Shores and County Line Beach have had severe erosion.

Comment: The study does not analyze the sources of supply for sand from the river, the impacts of damming, the extent of the continued extraction of sand, nor the availability of supplies of sand and gravel for construction.

Response: A study of the sediment transport from the rivers is being conducted by CIT-SIO (partially funded by the Corps) to address many of these questions. Coastal projects do not attempt to include all construction material available, but only the stone that has previously been accepted for other Corps projects.

Comment: Large errors were found in the table of the inventory of public beaches.

Response: Typographical errors were made in the table, and they have since been corrected.

Comment: The statement that the City of Oxnard plans to leave Ormond Beach in its natural state is wrong.

Response: The report has been revised to read that a scenic route is now planned for this area.

Comment: The table on recreational demand is not realistic. San Buenaventura (state park) is a good indicator of day use demand; for example, the yearly attendance increased by 37 percent from 1975-76 to 1976-77.

Response: The Corps' recreational demand is computed by methods outlined in its regulations. A more realistic comparison would be the total county attendance of 2.0 million in 1971 to 3.1 million in 1977 (an increase of approximately 8.5 percent per year).

Comment: There is a conflict between the information on the recreational demand table (main text) and the table of inventory of beaches (appendixes).

Response: The acreage shown in the main report is 421.5 acres for the dry sand usable beach area, while the acreage in the inventory table is for the total area for the entire county and State parks and beaches.

Comment: The overall park attendance projections are questionable, and thus make the future demand projections useless.

Response: The beach attendance has been corrected in the final report. Any errors in the attendance will have no effect on the future demand projections because demand figures are derived from the tributary population only.

Comment: The beach area generated by our staff totals 358 acres.

Response: In rechecking the total of 421.5 acres, no error was found using the aerial mosaics of 1974.

Comment: The City of Oxnard believes the study should be rewritten to include corrected information and conclusions concerning erosion.

Response: Our report has been reviewed and updated to include all corrections and facts. The conclusions and recommendations as stated in the report have been reconfirmed.

Citizens Advisory Committee, Ventura County Beach Erosion Study

Comment: At a permit hearing before the South Central Regional Commission of the California Coastal Commission, Mr. Bailey stated that information from the Corps' report indicated that less than 1/3 of the available beach would be used by the year 2020.

Response: The quoted figures are essentially correct. The updated demand figures are 20 percent (peak hourly) and 44 percent (peak day use) of the available beach area in the year 2020.

Friends of the Ventura River

Comment: The Schmidt Rock Quarry is a major local supplier of heavy construction material.

Response: It is our practice to name only quarries from which the Corps has used stone on our coastal projects. Therefore we have not listed the Schmidt Rock Quarry, which is listed in our file as either the "Soper Ranch" or the "Bostwick" quarry.

Comment: The sand dunes referred to are actually immediately upcoast of the area known as "Hobo Jungle."

Response: The report has been changed to read "an area which extends upcoast from the mouth of the Ventura River."

Comment: The Belding Savannah sparrow, which has been classified as a rare and endangered species, has been observed in the Pickleweed habitat.

Response: The Belding Savannah sparrow has been included as an endangered species.

Comment: The summary of archeological resources along the Ventura County coast omitted a major site near the mouth of the Ventura River (Ven-481). An archeological survey of the immediate coast should be undertaken prior to any construction in the area.

Response: The Corps' archeologist determined that Ven-481 and other archeological sites were situated inland of U.S. 101 and would not be impacted by beach erosion measures. The report states that all construction within the project areas would require careful planning and monitoring to avoid damage to significant cultural resources. It is recommended that a magnetometer survey of all offshore project areas be conducted prior to construction (app. 1).

Comment: Coastal streams are also used for recreational purposes, including fishing.

Response: This comment has been incorporated in the final report.

Comment: The Ventura County coast has not been systematically surveyed by professional archeologists; therefore, there is the possibility that other sites may exist.

Response: The project area has been surveyed by the Corps' archeologist and no additional sites were found.

Comment: In addition to the flat sandy beaches, did the total beach areas include the sand dunes and the cobble beaches? Were the 421.5 acres of beach available based upon winter or summer, high or low tide, or an average? Did the analysis assume that each beach provided the same type of recreational opportunity or have the same carrying capacity?

Response: To determine the beach area available, only the sandy beach above the high tideline was used (no sand dunes or cobble beaches). The areas were from aerial photographs taken in June 1974. The height of tide was unknown. Our standard criteria for recreational beaches are 75 square feet per beach user.

Comment: The characterization of the Ventura River as an intermittent stream is incorrect.

Response: The description of the Ventura and Santa Clara Rivers have been further clarified in the report.

Comment: Recent studies indicate that the construction of dams and sand and gravel operations have resulted in substantial reductions of sediment loads in the Ventura and Santa Clara Rivers.

Response: The effects of the dam construction and the sand-gravel operations are being investigated by the CIT-SIO sediment study.

Comment: The Ventura River supports an annual run of Steelhead rainbow trout. Least terns have been observed feeding in the lagoon at the mouth of the Ventura River. The cobble beach at the mouth extending 3600 feet upcoast and 1200 feet downcoast, provides a unique shell-fish harvesting

opportunity for residents and visitors. There is also a heavy concentration of sea and shore birds along this section of coast because of the abundance of food items.

Response: Information from your comments have been incorporated in our final report.

Comment: Any attempt to arrest the natural erosion along this section of the beach would have significant adverse impacts on marine wildlife resources; such a program could increase the normal buildup of sand at the mouth, and as a result inhibit the entry and escapement of marine and anadromous fishes. We would therefore be vigorously opposed to any measures which would alter the natural processes and characteristics of this area.

Oxnard Shores Company

Comment: The Oxnard Shores beach has been stripped because of the artificial construction erected at the Ventura Harbor and the natural littoral drift has been interrupted to the detriment of Oxnard Shores. The sand bypass operation from the Ventura Harbor sand trap to McGrath Beach has not helped Oxnard Shores.

Response: The effects of the Ventura Harbor jetties on the downcoast erosion is unknown. It is generally believed that the deposition of sand on the beaches in this area will eventually benefit Oxnard Shores, although the amount of accretion or when this will occur is difficult, if not impossible, to predict.

J. Richard Chaiclin

Comment: As the City of Oxnard has now accepted the community parks with public access, it would seem that Oxnard Shores now qualifies for consideration as a potential Federal project.

Response: Only a small portion of Oxnard Shores is under public ownership and there is no need for additional recreational beaches; therefore, under existing authority, Federal participation is not possible.

The December 1978 draft report was also sent to the following entities requesting their views and comments, and no replies were received:

Federal Government
Department of Commerce
Coastal Zone Management
Economic Development Administration
National Ocean Survey, NOAA
Secretary of Environmental Affairs
Water Resources Coordinator
Department of Housing and Urban Development
Southwest Area Office

Department of Interior
 Advisory Council on Historic Preservation
 Fish and Wildlife Service
 Geological Survey
 Department of the Army
 Coastal Engineering Research Center
 Waterways Experiment Station
 Department of the Navy
 Construction Battalion Center, Port
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 Environmental Protection Agency
 State of California
 Division of Mines and Geology
 Scripps Institution of Oceanography
 Ventura County
 Board of Supervisors
 Environmental Resource Agency
 Property Administration Agency, Parks
 Dept.
 Sheriffs Department, Disaster Service
 City of Oxnard
 Community Development Dept.
 City of Port Hueneme
 Office of the Mayor
 Housing Authority
 Planning Department
 Public Works Department
 Recreation and Parks Department
 Associations and Others
 Audubon Society
 California Institute of Technology
 California Wildlife Federation
 Chamber of Commerce, Greater Ventura
 Faria Rincon Beach Colony
 Friends of the Earth
 Hobson Bros.
 Longard Pacific
 Oxnard Chamber of Commerce
 Oxnard Shores Property Owners Association
 Planning and Conservation League, Los
 Angeles
 Pierpont Bay Association
 Sierra Club
 Southern California Association of
 Governments
 Valley N' Shores Realty, Oxnard
 Individuals
 Ron Conti

Jerry Fairbanks
 Dan W. Green
 Emanuel Gyler
 Louisa M Kinnebrew
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 James H. Sholes
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Public Meeting

An initial public meeting was held on June 22, 1972, to provide all interested individuals and organizations the opportunity to express their ideas and comments on the beach erosion problems and also to express their desires and needs. For a more detailed discussion of the concerns of the public, refer to a subsequent section titled "Problems and Needs."

A second public meeting was held on December 13, 1978, to present the findings, conclusions, and recommendations of the survey reported, and to obtain comments and views of all interested parties relative to this termination report or to potential shoreline improvements. The transcript of the meeting is available for inspection at the Los Angeles District Office of the Corps of Engineers, or may be purchased from the stenographic service, Bowers Reporting Company.

PRIOR REPORTS

Prior reports in the general study area prepared by the Corps of Engineers are shown in the following table. In addition to these reports, several technical studies concerning the sand bypassing at Port Hueneme and the submarine topography and sedimentation of Mugu Canyon have been prepared for the U.S. Army Coastal Research Center at Fort Belvoir, Virginia. A report has been prepared by the Ventura County Public Works Department entitled "Report of Beach Erosion and Damages to the Ventura County Shoreline," June 1972. File copies of the above reports are available for inspection in the office of the Los Angeles District, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.

PRIOR REPORTS

<u>Title</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Document</u>
Ventura Harbor, California	Feb. 25, 1916	H. Doc. 792 64th Cong. 1st sess.
Appendix I, Coast of California Carpinteria to Point Mugu, Beach Erosion Control Study	Oct. 24, 1952	H. Doc. 29 83d Cong. 1st sess.
Port Hueneme, California	Apr. 2, 1954	H. Doc. 362 83d Cong. 2d sess.

PRIOR REPORTS - Continued

<u>Title</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Document</u>
Design Memorandum No. 1, General Design for Harbor and Shore Protection Works near Port Hueneme, California	May 1957	Unpublished
Beach Erosion Control Report on Cooperative Study of Coast of Southern California, Point Conception to Mexican Boundary, Appendix VII, Interim Report	Apr. 5, 1960	Do.
Coast of Southern California Special Interim Report on the Ventura Area, Cooperative Beach Erosion Control Study	June 25, 1962	H. Doc. 458 87th Cong. 2d sess.
Design Memorandums for Beach Erosion Control, Ventura-Pierpont Bay Area, California		
Phase 1 Construction	Feb. 1962	Unpublished
Phase 2 Construction	June 1964	Do.
Phase 3 Construction	Feb. 1966	Do.
Beach Erosion Control Report on Cooperative Study of Coast of Southern California, Point Conception to Mexican Boundary, Appendix VII, 2nd Interim Report	Aug. 24, 1962	Do.
Beach Erosion Control Report on Cooperative Study of Coast of Southern California, Cape San Martin to Mexican Boundary, Appendix VII, Final Report	June 1967	Do.
Port Hueneme Harbor, California	July 16, 1968	H. Doc. 362 90th Cong. 2d sess.
Ventura Marina, California	July 16, 1968	H. Doc. 356 90th Cong. 2d sess.

PRIOR REPORTS - Continued

<u>Title</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Document</u>
Beach Erosion Control Report Coopera- tive Research and Data Collection Program of Coast of Southern California, Cape San Martin to Mexican Boundary, Three Year Report 1964-1965-1966	Mar. 1969	Unpublished.
Beach Erosion Control Report, Coopera- tive Research and Data Collection Program of Coast of Southern California, Cape San Martin to Mexican Boundary, Three Year Report 1967-1968-1969	Dec. 1970	Unpublished.
Design Memorandum No. 1, General Design, Port Hueneme Harbor, California	Feb. 1974	Unpublished.

DESCRIPTION OF THE STUDY AREA

The backshore area of Ventura County is developed over much of its length, especially in the vicinity of Ventura, Oxnard, and Port Hueneme. A great deal of the county's shoreline is publicly owned and available for recreation. Exceptions include the private communities of Seacliff Beach Colony, Faria Beach Colony, Solimar Beach Colony, and Oxnard Shores, and the Federal property at Point Mugu Naval Air Station. Harbors along this coastline include Ventura Harbor, Channel Islands Harbor, and Port Hueneme. Plate 2, "Shoreline Ownership," indicates public and private shoreline frontage ownership (29 miles publicly owned and 12 miles privately owned) in accordance with information provided by the Ventura County Public Works Agency.

GEOGRAPHIC SETTING

Ventura County is bordered on the north, east, and west by Kern, Los Angeles, and Santa Barbara Counties. To the south, the Pacific Ocean provides a 41.2-mile coastline. In total, the county covers 1,843 square miles. The county presents considerable geographical variety; physical features vary from coastal beaches and fertile plains to the rugged inland mountains.

Topography

The foothills and the coastal plains that comprise the Ventura coastline and the drainage areas that supply sediment to the beaches are in the Transverse Range physiographic province. This province consists of

foothills and mountain ranges that trend east-west and is composed of a basement complex of crystalline rocks overlain by marine and continental sediments, volcanic rocks, and younger and older alluvium. Beach sand and gravel cover parts of the coastline; and sand, silt, and mud cover much of the shelf offshore, except for a few areas where rocks are present. Relief along the coastline varies from the gently sloping Oxnard plain to the steep, almost sheer 200- to 400-foot cliffs found along a 14-mile section of coastline from Rincon Point to Ventura. The maximum elevations along the coastline are 1,965 feet at Clark's peak in the Santa Monica Mountains and 2,161 feet at Rincon Mountain, 9 miles northwest of Ventura.

Regional Geology

The drainage areas that furnish sediments to the beaches consist of the Ventura River Basin, Santa Clara River Basin, and Calleguas-Simi Creek Basin. Bedrock in these drainage areas consists of a basement complex of crystalline rock overlain by marine and continental sediments and some volcanics. Sedimentaries in the area are of Quaternary and Tertiary age and some Cretaceous. The Quaternary terrace deposits have a considerable extent in Ojai Valley, the foothills south of Ventura, the Saugus and Santa Paula Creek regions, the headwaters of Piru Creek and the Santa Clara River between the Pacific Ocean and the county line. Tertiary sedimentaries are found along all three drainage basins. They consist of sandstone, siltstone, clay shale, and mudstone and are the major sand-producing strata in the area. The Ventura River and its tributaries flow across a thick section of these sedimentaries, which are exposed in belts in a general east-west trend across the basin. Cretaceous sediments occur in isolated deposits along the upper reach of Calleguas Creek. Volcanics are found mostly in the mountain area south of Calleguas and Conejo Creek.

Geology of the Coastline

The coastline from Rincon Point at the Santa Barbara County line downcoast to the Ventura River, a distance of about 13 miles, is characterized by steep bluffs composed of Tertiary marine sediments overlain by Pleistocene marine and nonmarine terrace deposits of sand and gravel. The marine sediments are the Miocene Monterey formation, described as shales, claystones, and diatomaceous shales; and the Pliocene Pico formation, described as siltstones, shales, and conglomerates. The sedimentary rocks have been uplifted into a series of northwest trending domelike anticlines and basinlike synclines. These structures have been further modified by northwest trending faults. Evidence of former shorelines, now uplifted, are seen as marine terraces, especially at Punta Gorda where there are 200- to 400-foot-high cliffs.

Downcoast from the Ventura River, the shoreline extends about 1 mile east to the San Buenaventura State Beach pier, then turns in a southeast direction for about 3 miles to the mouth of the Santa Clara River. The sediments exposed in this part of the coastline, known as Pierpont Bay,

are older fan deposits, described as sands and gravels; and deltaic deposits, described as silts, sands, and clays. These Recent sediments are underlain by a sequence of Tertiary marine and nonmarine sediments; lower Pleistocene marine sediments; and upper Pleistocene alluvial flood plain deposits of clay, silt, sand, and gravels to an undetermined depth. The Oakridge fault, an east-west trending fault that parallels the Santa Clara River for about 30 miles, intercepts the coastline at Ventura Harbor, which is south of Pierpont Bay.

Downcoast from the Santa Clara River to Calleguas Creek, about 15 miles, the shoreline forms the seaward limit of the Oxnard Plain, which is a broad flood plain that is formed by meandering streams and backfilled lagoons. During Recent geologic time, both Calleguas Creek and the Santa Clara River deposited alluvial material to this plain. Windblown sands, back bay deposits, and other shallow marine sediments were also deposited along the shoreline. Tertiary marine and nonmarine sediments and Pleistocene marine sediments underlie the Recent sediments to an undetermined depth. Mugu Canyon forms the southeast boundary of the Oxnard Plain and the seaward end of Calleguas Creek. Mugu Lagoon, at the mouth of the canyon, is a Recent geological feature formed by a subsiding coast and a rising sea level.

Downcoast from Calleguas Creek, the shoreline trends southeast about 2 miles to Point Mugu, a projecting headland of the Santa Monica Mountains, then continues southeast about 8 miles to the Los Angeles County line. The Santa Monica Mountains are on an east-west trending, domelike, anticlinal structure, composed of marine and nonmarine sediments and volcanic rocks. The sediments are the Vaqueros sandstone and conglomerate, both of the Miocene age. The volcanic rocks are the Conejo volcanics, composed of basalts, andesites, and breccias, also of the Miocene age.

The Santa Monica-Malibu fault lies a few miles offshore to the south and trends east-west. The Sycamore Canyon fault trends northeast-southwest and intercepts the shoreline about 1 mile upcoast from Point Mugu. The Calleguas Creek fault trends almost north-south along Calleguas Creek and intercepts the shoreline at Mugu Lagoon.

Ground Water

Ground water is found only in the Oxnard Plain along that part of the coastline from Ventura to Mugu Lagoon. The remaining coastline has narrow beaches that are usually bordered by cliffs of impervious bedrock. Ground water obtained either from near the narrow beaches or from the impervious bedrock would generally be highly mineralized and of poor quality. The ground water from the mound basin between the City of Ventura and the Santa Clara River is of good quality, and seawater intrusion is not evident. The ground water from the next basin south, the Oxnard Plain basin, is derived from several major aquifers. The uppermost Oxnard aquifer is highly permeable and considered to be the most important

water-bearing deposit in the basin. In spring of 1968, salt water with a 500-ppm chloride ion concentration had intruded near Port Hueneme, a distance of 2-1/4-miles inland and at Mugu, about 2 miles inland. In these areas, the water derived from the shallow intruded aquifers is poor to marginal in quality. The water derived from these shallow aquifers elsewhere in the basin and from the deeper aquifers is low in mineral content and adequate for irrigation. The principal beneficial use of water in the Oxnard plain is agriculture.

Earthquakes

Earthquakes with magnitudes ranging from 6.0 to 7.7 have occurred during the past 50 years in the Santa Barbara Channel 20 to 30 miles west of the study area and in the White Wolf fault zone 50 miles to the north. About 40 miles east of the study area, a destructive earthquake occurred with a magnitude of 6.4 at its epicenter, which was about 14 miles north of San Fernando. Other earthquakes of lesser magnitudes have occurred along the coastline, particularly offshore from Point Mugu at the southern edge of Ventura County.

Littoral Material

Most of the beach material in the area under consideration is derived from sediment carried to the shore by rainfall runoff from the numerous short streams draining the south slope of the Santa Ynez Mountains between Carpinteria and Ventura, from the Ventura and Santa Clara Rivers, and from littoral drift from the beaches downcoast from Santa Barbara. Geologic investigations and stream sedimentation studies indicate that the beach material consists mostly of sand.

The amount of material transported by the streams is determined by the intensity of rainfall, the stream gradient, the extent of granulation of surface rocks, and the absorptive capacity of the soil at the beginning of each rainfall episode. Deltas at the mouths of coastal streams in the southern California area are an indication of the beach replenishing effect of runoff during floods. The material contributed by the various streams is distributed along the shore by wave action. Stream deltas are cut back by wave forces, and the material is distributed generally in a downcoast direction to adjacent beaches. Although there are no natural barriers to downcoast drift in this area, accretion on the upcoast sides of the artificial barriers at Santa Barbara and at Port Hueneme indicates a predominant downcoast movement of littoral material along this shore.

The composition of the beach material in the Ventura area has been previously determined by the Corps of Engineers, appendix I, Coast of California, Carpinteria to point Mugu, in its report entitled "Beach Erosion Control Study." As determined by sieve analysis, the grain size of the beach material indicates that it is sand. The median diameter of the beach sand between Carpinteria and the Santa Clara River ranges from 0.199 to 0.380 millimeter, and the average for the area is 0.248

millimeter. The average median diameter of the beach sand between the Ventura and Santa Clara Rivers is 0.275 millimeter. A study of the sieve analysis indicates that the mean grain size of the beach sand increases slightly with distance downcoast from Carpinteria to the Ventura River; and that the grain size increases more at the delta area of the Ventura River; and that the grain size increases sharply in the delta area of the Santa Clara River. The general conclusion is that the rivers add sand of larger median size than that of sand moving downcoast from Santa Barbara and that the general trend is an increase in grain size downcoast.

Sources of Construction Material

The closest source of durable quarry stone is southeast of Camarillo, near Conejo Mountain, which is about 20 miles southeast of Ventura. This stone is durable but light in weight, having an apparent specific gravity of about 2.45. The closest source of heavier stone is Soledad Quarry, which is about 55 miles northwest of Ventura.

ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

The Ventura County coastline from Rincon Point downcoast to Sequit Point is about 41 miles long and is composed of about 20 miles of sandy beach, about 11 miles of cobble or rocky shoreline, and about 10 miles of seawalls or rocky revetments. The Mugu Lagoon entrance, the Ventura and Santa Clara River mouths, Rincon Island (a manmade structure), and three manmade harbors -- Ventura Harbor, Channel Islands, and Port Hueneme -- are prominent features. The following paragraphs summarize the environmental setting along the coastline. A more detailed discussion of the environmental setting is contained in appendix 1.

Littoral Conditions

Although within a warm-temperature marine region, this west- and southwest-facing open coast is exposed to severe wave action. High wave energy forces are especially prevalent in winter, creating considerable shoreline instability. The shoreline falls within the Santa Barbara littoral cell (Inman and Frautschy, 1966). This cell of littoral transportation and sedimentation derives its sand from the Ventura and Santa Clara Rivers. Transportation occurs as the result of wave action and longshore currents. The most frequent surface currents are from the southwest, and a downcoast movement is typical.

Sand Dunes

Because sand dunes provide a unique coastal vegetation and wildlife habitat, they are considered a significant natural resource. These areas of surplus sand occur near Port Hueneme, at the southeast end of Point Mugu State Beach Park, and at several other areas along the coast, including an area that extends upcoast from the mouth of the Ventura River. A portion of these dunes has been incorporated into the Emma Wood State Beach Park.

Ocean Water Quality

The chemical properties of the seawater appear characteristic of similar, well-mixed nearshore environments along the southern California coast.

Biological Environment

The study area contains long stretches of sandy beach that are interspersed with hard substrate (rock and cobblestone) and with many tide pool areas. Several locally unique habitats, including marshlands, estuaries, lagoons, and sand dunes, are present. These features, in addition to the nearshore environments, provide habitats for a variety of significant biological resources, such as shore birds, invertebrate species, fish, marine mammals, and kelp. Among the several rare, threatened, and endangered faunal species, including important avifauna, that are present are the California least tern, the California brown pelican, the southern bald eagle, and the Belding's Savannah sparrow. A list of the rare, threatened, and endangered species in the Ventura County coastal area is presented in appendix 1.

Recreational Environment

The Ventura County coastline provides open coast beaches suitable for swimming and for such other beach activities as fishing, hiking, camping, sightseeing, education, wildlife observation, and some of the best surfing along the California coast. Regional opportunities are discussed in greater detail in appendixes 1 and 2.

Archeological and Historical Environment

Aboriginal occupation within the Ventura County coastal area may extend as far back as 7000 B.C. The Chumash peoples who occupied the area at the time of European contact developed a complex culture that is considered unique among most hunting and gathering societies. The area was densely populated. At least 10 major village sites are mentioned in the literature.

Seven aboriginal sites were located during the current study. Four of these sites appear to be eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic places and for preservation. These sites are located at Emma Wood State Beach, Point Mugu Naval Air Station, and County Line Beach.

Nearshore areas at Rincon Point and Surfer's Point have produced submerged aboriginal artifacts. Shipwrecks, which are considered to be of significant cultural importance, are present within the vicinities of San Buenaventura State Beach, McGrath State Beach, and the Port Hueneme area. Evidence suggests that other areas within the nearshore waters of the Ventura coastline contain cultural remains that represent a

considerable time span. These cultural remains may include aboriginal sites inundated as a result of a rise in the sea level, sunken canoes and artifacts from coastal sites, and shipwrecks from 16th century European explorers to present-day mariners (Hudson, 1976; Moriarty, 1961; Bureau of Land Management, 1978).

Historic sites representing European settlement were not observed within the study area.

DEVELOPMENT AND ECONOMY

Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo, a Portuguese navigator, landed on the shore of what is now Ventura County in 1542 where he was greeted by the friendly Chumash Indians inhabiting the area. In 1782, Father Junipero Serra dedicated Mission San Buenaventura, named in honor of a sainted Franciscan monk who lived in the 13th century. In 1872, the county was created from part of Santa Barbara County and the name was abbreviated to Ventura. Through the mid-19th century, the area's economy was agriculturally oriented. By the 1860's, however, oil was discovered in the county; and by 1900, the county had become an important area of petroleum production. This century has seen considerable diversification of the county's economy. At present, the largest employment sectors in the county are (in order): government, wholesale and retail trade, services, and manufacturing.

Recreation and Tourism

Recreational facilities in Ventura County attract many visitors, as well as residents. State beaches and parks on the ocean front, harbors, and marinas make water sports a favorite form of recreation in the county. At inland lakes and parks, camping, picnicking, and freshwater sports are enjoyed, while riding and hiking may be pursued in the Los Padres National Forest. Coastal streams are also used for recreational purposes, including fishing. At the Mt. Pinos Recreation Area, near the county's northern border, winter sports facilities are available. See recreational demand study for projections.

Population

The latest estimates for population centers of Ventura County (as of January 1, 1977) show the largest city to be Oxnard, which has a population of 90,880. Other major centers and their estimated populations include: Simi Valley (72,209), Ventura (67,076), Thousand Oaks (62,016), Camarillo (26,463), Santa Paula (18,693), and Port Hueneme (19,491). The estimated population for Ventura County in January 1977 is 459,351. For projections see table 1 in appendix 2, entitled "Historical and projected population of tributary area of beach and camper usage, 1950-2020."

Employment

Total civilian employment in Ventura County dropped from 192,000 in June 1978 to 187,200 in July. This was the second consecutive month of declining employment in the county. Compared with June 1977 employment has increased by 6,700 or 3.7 percent.

Over the year, nonagricultural wage and salary employment grew by 2.3 percent. Gains were registered in mining, transportation and public utilities, wholesale trade, retail trade, Federal Government and services. Manufacturing, finance, insurance, and real estate held steady over the year and declines occurred in construction and State and local government.

WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY, JULY 1977 AND JULY 1978

	<u>July 1978</u>	<u>July 1977</u>
All industries - total	144,200	142,400
Agricultural, forestry, fisheries	17,400	18,400
Nonagricultural industries	126,800	124,000
Mining	2,300	2,200
Construction	5,700	5,900
Manufacturing	19,400	19,400
Durable goods	13,300	13,300
Stone, clay, glass	300	300
Machinery	5,800	5,900
Trans. equip.	3,400	3,400
Other durables	3,800	3,700
Nondurable goods	6,100	6,100
Food and kindred	1,500	1,600
Printing and publishing	1,100	1,100
Other nondurable goods	3,500	3,400
Transportation and public utilities	5,300	5,200
Wholesale trade	6,200	5,800
Retail trade	26,400	23,900
Finance, insurance, real estate	5,100	5,100
Services	22,400	21,900
Government	34,000	34,600
Federal	10,000	9,800
State and local	24,000	24,800

Note: Employment reported by place of work excluding workers involved in labor disputes. Current month preliminary; past months revised.

Source: Employment Development Department, State of California

Construction and Department Store Sales

Comparing July, 1978, with the year-earlier month, the component indexes measuring building permit valuations and department store sales reported increases, while a small year-to-year decline was posted by the real estate index.

It should be noted, however, that the region's building permit valuations' index was unusually active in June. The 22.4 percent month-to-month surge of the index in 1978 compared with a 3.6-percent increase in June of 1977 and a 3.8-percent advance in June 1976. A significant portion of the June 1978 growth in building activity was related to a rush by developers to obtain building permits before July 1, when new statewide energy conservation standards were to take effect for all new construction.

Agriculture

Agriculture continues to play an important economic role in Ventura County's economy, it ranked eleventh in the State in total gross value of agricultural products for 1977. In 1977, the total valuation of agricultural products marketed reached \$307,837,000. This figure was 14 percent above the 1976 total valuation figure, with lemons, valencia oranges, and strawberries the leading products in this category. The vegetables category ranked second in terms of 1977 total marketed value. The principal vegetable products were lettuce, tomatoes, and celery. This category was followed by the livestock, poultry, and dairy category; the leading products in this group were eggs and other poultry products.

Per Capita Income

The per capita personal income for the years 1970-77 for Ventura County were as follows: \$3,988 (1970), \$4,099 (1971), \$4,378 (1972), \$4,716 (1973), \$5,114 (1974), \$5,507 (1975), \$5,995 (1976), and \$6,502 (1977). About 65 percent of the total personal income is received in the form of wages and salaries. "Real disposal personal income per capita" has risen by about 13 percent in the past 10 years.

EXISTING U.S. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS PROJECTS

Currently there exist six U.S. Army Corps of Engineers projects--four coastal and two flood control--and they are described in downcoast order in the following paragraphs.

Ventura River Levee

This flood control project, authorized by the 1944 Flood Control Act (H. Doc. 323, 77th Cong., 1st sess.), was completed in December 1948. The levee, which is along the east bank of the lower Ventura River, protects the City of Ventura from floods on the Ventura River.

San Buenaventura State Beach (Ventura-Pierpont Area)

This beach erosion control project was authorized by the 1954 River and Harbor Act (H. Doc. 29, 83d Cong., 1st sess.) and was modified by the 1962 River and Harbor Act (H. Doc. 458, 87th Cong., 2d sess.). Three stages of the five-stage construction were completed by March 1967 and consisted of seven groins and about 882,000 cubic yards of beach fill. In February 1974, the last two stages were reclassified to the "deferred" status, pending demonstration of need. Periodically, sand is deposited between the groins during the maintenance dredging of Ventura Harbor. The last deposition of sand was made in December 1975.

The construction of 700 feet of revetment, repair of a 30-inch storm sewer and a 6-inch waterline, and replacement of about 5,000 cubic yards of beach fill were completed as emergency work in January 1973. One groin was removed and later restored as emergency work in February 1973. Since the completion of the emergency work in 1973, the existing groin field has been functioning satisfactorily. During the recent storms of 1977-78, no unusual or large amounts of erosion were reported.

Ventura Harbor

This recreational harbor, built and financed by the local interests, was completed in 1963. The 1968 River and Harbor Act (H. Doc. 356, 90th Cong., 2d sess.) authorized the maintenance of the existing general navigational features and the modification of the existing harbor by constructing an offshore breakwater 1,500 feet long, by dredging about 800,000 cubic yards of material to form a sand trap in the lee of the breakwater, and by constructing recreational facilities on the jetty crests. The dredging of the sand trap was completed in December 1971; the construction of the breakwater was completed in February 1972; and the construction of the recreational facilities was completed in February 1973. The last maintenance dredging of the entrance channel and of the sand trap was completed in July 1977. About 800,000 cubic yards of material from the sand trap are usually deposited biennially on McGrath State Beach, which is downcoast from the mouth of the Santa Clara River.

Operation and maintenance funds have been authorized to study the feasibility of installing an effective fixed sand bypass system for Ventura Harbor to be applied to small-craft harbors where shoaling is a constantly recurring problem and a hazard to small craft. During the past fiscal year, five hydrographic surveys were completed in the entrance channel and sand trap areas. This data has been analyzed by Waterways Experimental Station at Vicksburg, Mississippi, and a preliminary draft report has been prepared. In addition, a review report to study possible improvements of the entrance channel has been proposed.

Santa Clara River Levee Improvement

This flood control project, authorized by the 1948 Flood Control Act. (H. Doc. 443, 80th Cong., 1st sess.), was completed in April 1961. The improvement, a unit in an overall plan that also includes the Santa Paula Creek channel and debris basins (including Mud Creek) flood control project (not yet constructed), extends along the east side of Santa Clara River from the west end of South Mountain to the bridge on U.S. Highway 101. The levee protects property on the Oxnard Plain, including the City of Oxnard, Port Hueneme, and valuable agricultural areas from most floods on the Santa Clara River.

Channel Islands Harbor

The 1954 River and Harbor Act (H. Doc. 362, 83d Cong., 2d sess.) authorized the construction of this small-craft harbor and shore protection works. The authorized project was modified by the Chief of Engineers, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers in 1957. The construction of the jetties and of the offshore breakwater was completed by October 1960. The dredging of the harbor and of the sand trap was completed in August 1961. In constructing the harbor, about 6,238,000 cubic yards of dredged material were deposited on the downcoast shoreline to protect the beach between Port Hueneme and Mugu Lagoon. The sand trap in the shelter of the 2,300-foot-long offshore breakwater is dredged biennially of about 2,500,000 cubic yards of material. A small amount of sand was deposited on Silver Strand Beach Park and the remainder was deposited on Port Hueneme Beach from the last dredging, which was completed in June 1978.

Port Hueneme

This harbor is a manmade improvement that was constructed by the Oxnard Harbor District in 1940. The U.S. Navy acquired this harbor by condemnation in 1942. The 1968 River and Harbor Act (H. Doc. 362, 90th Cong., 2d sess.) authorized the modernization and expansion of the existing harbor and the maintenance of the modified harbor. The lengthening, deepening, and widening of part of channel A, included in the Federal project, were completed by the local interests in May 1972 under the agreement that was made pursuant to section 215 of the 1968 Flood Control Act. The deepening of the central basin and of part of channel A was completed in September 1975. In July 1974, the lengthening of the remainder of channel A was "deferred," pending demonstration of need.

OTHER PROJECTS

Several governmental agencies have constructed shore protection measures along the Ventura County coastline. The State of California Department of Transportation (Caltrans) has constructed rock revetment adjacent to the State highway in the Rincon and the Point Mugu areas, seaward from the homes at Seacliff Beach Colony, and seaward from the camping sites at Hobson Park. The newly constructed revetment at Hobson

Park performed satisfactorily in the recent storms of the winter of 1977-78, with only small stones being displaced in the parking areas. Caltrans has also recently repaired the old highway revetment from Hobson Park downcoast to Emma Wood State Beach, which was damaged by the winter of 1977-78. The State of California Parks and Recreation Department has constructed a rock revetment to protect the entrance road leading into Emma Wood State Beach. Immediately downcoast from the south jetty at Port Hueneme, the U.S. Navy has constructed a massive rock seawall to protect its property from flooding. Also, at the Point Mugu Naval Air Station, a groin field and rock revetments have been constructed by the U.S. Navy to protect the military and recreational facilities.

PROBLEMS AND NEEDS

STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

The County of Ventura has expressed its desire to support the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers study of the causes and effects of the beach erosion that has plagued the Ventura County coastline over the years. At the initial public meeting, held on June 22, 1972, the public expressed its desire and interests. Of major concern was the damage from wave action that had occurred to the private beaches of Oxnard Shores and Seacliff Beach Colony. Concern was also expressed for the potential danger to other private sectors, Mussel Shoals, and Faria Beach Colony and for the long-term stability of the Ventura County coastline. It was stated that, if land were washed away, the County would lose the much-needed tax money. The damage that has occurred is directly attributable to wave-induced erosion of the shoreline and the lack of protective beach or shoreline protective structures. One of the main causes of shoreline erosion is lack of sufficient rainfall on the south slope of the Santa Ynez Mountains between the Cities of Carpinteria and Oxnard. The rainfall that does occur along the short streams of the south slope drains out to the coast through Calleguas Creek and the Santa Clara and Ventura Rivers. When the runoff is sufficiently large, these streams contribute to the littoral stream, which replenishes the beaches. However, the rainfall over the past decades has generally been insufficient to produce large enough runoffs to maintain the beaches. The shortage of beach sand is also attributed by many persons to the damming of the rivers, to urbanization, and to the removal by commercial sources of the sand and gravel from the riverbeds.

The progress report dated November 1977 by the California Institute of Technology--Scripps Institution of Oceanography joint project, "Sediment Management for Southern California Mountains, Coastal Plains, and Shoreline" gives a ballpark estimate of about 30 percent of the sediment transport to the coast as being sand. Their findings suggest that approximately one-fourth of the sand produced by land surface erosion is eventually delivered to the shore.

In order to provide a more detailed description of needs and problems, the Ventura County coastline was divided into three major subregions, namely, north coast, central coast, and south coast.

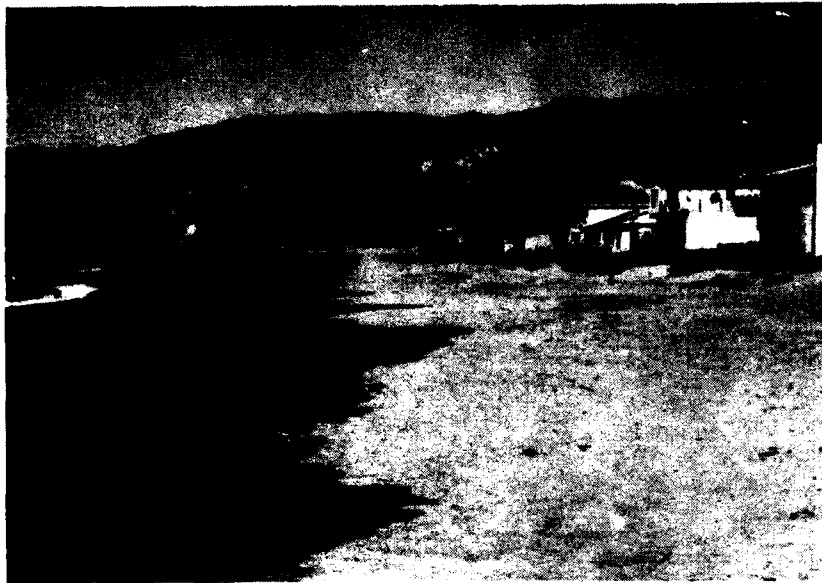
North Coast Subregion

The north coast subregion starts at Rincon Point (near the Santa Barbara County-Ventura County line) and extends southeast to the Ventura River. The Ventura River estuary provides a wildlife habitat for a large number of species. The sand dunes at the mouth of the river are a significant resource. Important species found in these areas are described in appendix 1. The mouth of the Ventura River is particularly sensitive with regard to silting and erosion. Silting of rocky substrate areas and significant changes in the rates of sediment transport would be environmentally damaging.

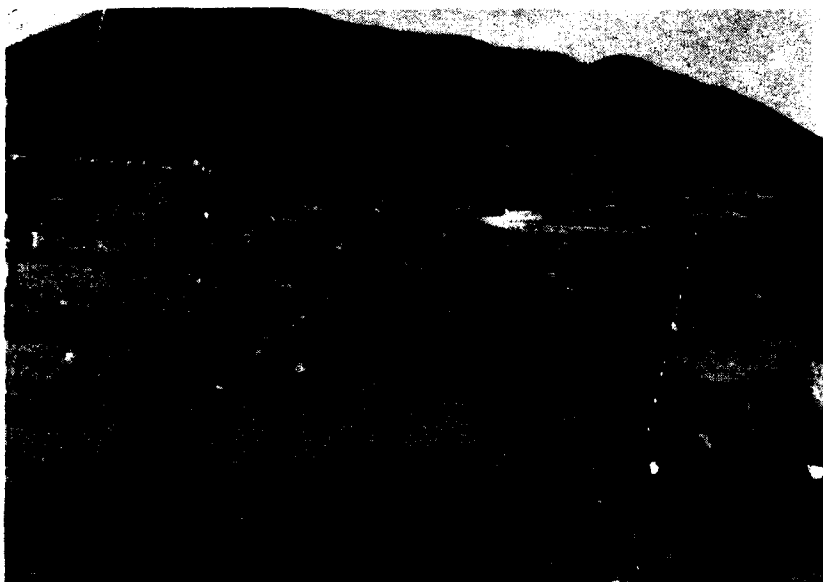
In this subregion, public beaches with camping activities consist of two small parks, Hobson and Faria, and a larger one. Emma Wood State Beach. There is an extreme shortage of beach camper facilities in this area.

The beach at Mussel Shoals has the usual seasonal fluctuation of onshore accretion of sand in the summer and erosion in the winter. The 1977-78 winter storms caused an unusually high degree of erosion and threatened five homes. Rock revetment was placed to protect these homes at a cost to each homeowner of about \$4,000.

The residents of Seacliff Beach Colony, a private residential area of about 40 homes, believed that the realignment of Highway 101 and the associated shoreline filling operation created their erosion problems. Negotiations between the homeowners and Caltrans resulted in the State constructing a massive rock revetment to protect the homes. Following major erosion in June 1974, Caltrans extended the seawall to include the adjacent parcel of private property and Hobson Park. The lack of beach sand can be observed in the following photographs.



Upcoast view of Mussel Shoals, Dec. 2, 1976



Downcoast view of Hobson Park, Mar. 15, 1978



Downcoast view of Faria Park, Mar. 15, 1978



Downcoast view of Emma Wood State Beach, Mar. 15, 1978

Central Coast Subregion

The central coast subregion, discussed in the following paragraphs, begins with the 31st Agricultural District Association property, and proceeds downcoast to and includes Point Mugu Naval Air Station. There are several significant wildlife habitats within the McGrath State Beach upcoast to the Ventura Harbor area. The estuarine area at the mouth of the Santa Clara River is particularly important, providing habitat for several species of fish and for such endangered avifauna as the light-footed clapper rail, the California least tern, the California brown pelican, and Belding's Savannah sparrow. Construction would worsen erosion, affecting the grunion that spawn at McGrath State Beach, and cause silting in this area.

Although a considerable amount of beach area does exist between the Ventura Harbor and Ormond Beach, access from the freeways is poor. In the central area, many public beaches are not easily reached by the motoring public. In the Oxnard area, access to several beaches is especially difficult, and some are undeveloped. This situation puts extreme pressure on the more accessible beaches and causes crowded situations during the beach season. Although there is no shortage of beach acreage for the entire Ventura County coastline, the availability of family-type sandy beaches in close proximity to urban areas and transportation arteries is limited.

This subregion also offers some of the best surfing waters along the southern California coast. Because of the rapidly increasing popularity of surfing, there is a tremendous need to preserve the existing surfing sites. Ideas have also been expressed in official areas as to the need for a comprehensive surfing study that would result in the creating of more surfing areas. Surfing, because of its importance as a recreational activity, warrants a separate tributary area map. (See app. 2, pl. 3.)

Oxnard Shores has been repeatedly attacked by waves, and some homes have been destroyed or severely damaged. Private citizens have attempted various shore protection devices to protect their homes, with varying degrees of success. Local interests have placed rock revetment on the upcoast part of Oxnard Shores that is adjacent to Mandalay Road to protect against the high wave action. Homes landward from the road have suffered inconveniences from wave action overtopping the berm and carrying sand and debris into the streets and yards. Three factors contributed to this problem: (a) at the time of the construction of these homes, the shoreline was probably at its most seaward position as a result of the 1938 floods; (b) protective dunes were removed; and (c) the houses were built on concrete slabs or on standard footings instead of on piles. The area was subsequently annexed by the City of Oxnard. The city now requires new construction to have higher floor elevations and to be built on piles. Since this time, damage to these homes has been minimal.

Port Hueneme Beach has had a continual history of erosion, which is undoubtedly affected by Hueneme Canyon, a submarine canyon immediately upcoast. The U.S. Navy property, adjacent to the downcoast jetty of the harbor, has been revetted for protection from wave attack. The shoreline is generally stabilized by the biennial dredging operation of the Channel Islands Harbor sand trap; however, there are major fluctuations of the shoreline because of the seasonal erosion and the winter storms.

Ormond Beach, an undeveloped beach of 85 acres, of which about 51 acres are owned by the City of Oxnard, has experienced an average erosion rate of about 3.5 feet per year along a 10,400-foot strip, including the Edison property, over the past 45 years. There are no immediate developments planned as of the date of this report, except for the Oxnard General Plan, Scenic Highways Element, Sept. 1975, showing a scenic route in this area.

The following photographs generally show the debris and denuded conditions of the beaches in the central coast subregion immediately after the winter of 1977-78 storms.



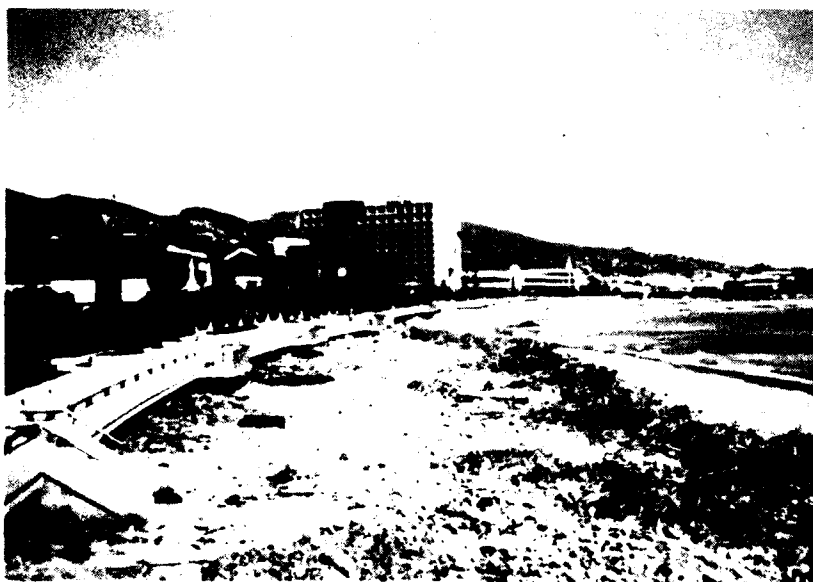
Upcoast view of 31st Agricultural District Association, Mar. 15, 1978



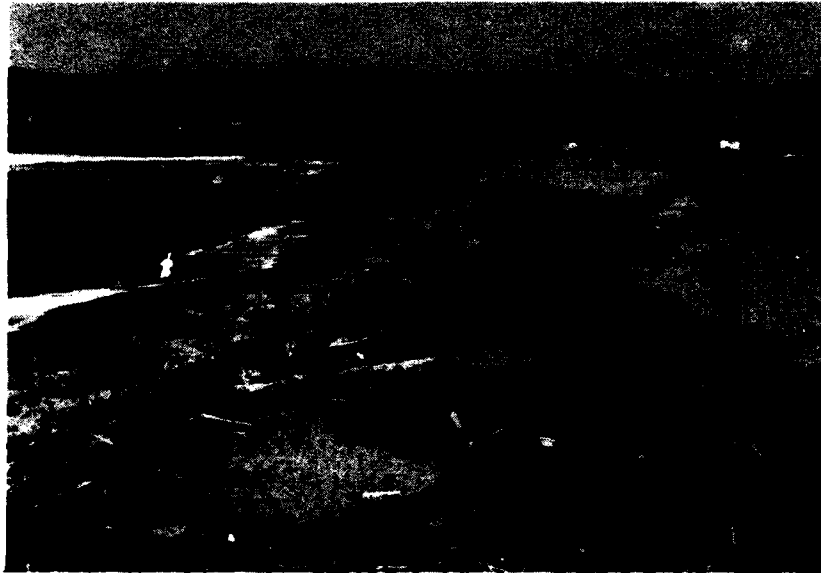
Upcoast view of Surfer's Point Park, Mar. 15, 1978



Upcoast view of Surfer's Point from San Buenaventura State Beach,
Mar. 15, 1978



Downcoast view of San Buenaventura State Beach from Surfer's Point,
Mar. 15, 1978



Upcoast view of groin field at San Buenaventura State Beach,
Mar. 15, 1978



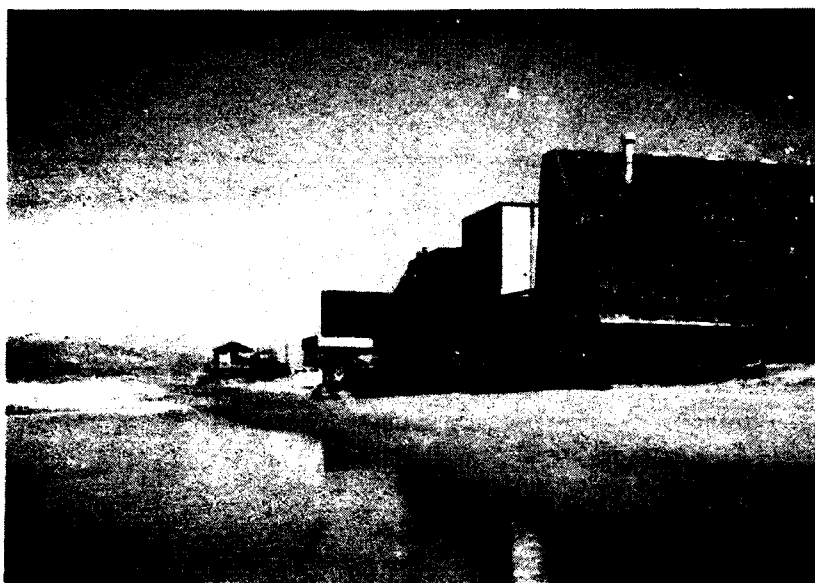
Downcoast view of groin no. 1, San Buenaventura State Beach,
Mar. 15, 1978



Upcoast view of Mandalay Beach Park Mar. 15, 1978



Upcoast view of northern part of Oxnard Shores
adjacent to Mandalay Road, Mar. 15, 1978



Upcoast view of Oxnard Shores, Mar. 15, 1978



Downcoast view of Oxnard Shores, Mar. 15, 1978



Downcoast view of Silver Strand Beach Park Dec. 2, 1976



Downcoast view of Port Hueneme Beach, Mar. 15, 1978

South Coast Subregion

The south coast subregion starts at Point Mugu (adjacent to Point Mugu Naval Air Station) and extends downcoast to Sequit Point (near the Ventura County - Los Angeles County line).

County Line Beach area (shown in the following photos) is a very important surfing area. This area, known to the surfing population as "Pete's Reef," was one of the first locations in Ventura County to be surfed. It is very important that surfing areas like County Line Beach have adequate parking and related facilities so that maximum recreational benefit is realized from these areas.

County Line Beach, a private beach 1-1/2 miles upcoast from the Ventura County-Los Angeles County line, suffered erosion (8-10 feet vertically) from the high wave action in September 1972. Seven out of eighteen homes suffered minor to severe damage from the waves. Volunteers placed sandbags to form protection. Approximately 500 tons of rock revetment were placed during this emergency at the owner's expense. This area has a seasonal fluctuation of sand, with its maximum accretion occurring in late summer. About 900 feet of the 2,000 feet of private beach shows a progressing erosion pattern.



Upcoast view of County Line Beach, Sept. 7, 1972



Downcoast view of County Line Beach looking toward Sequit Point,
Dec. 2, 1976

IMPROVEMENTS DESIRED

Local interests expressed hope that immediate plans would be developed to control beach erosion in those areas that had suffered erosion damage. The County desires that its beaches be preserved and that more coastal land be developed to satisfy the increasing demand of the public for shoreline recreation. The preservation and additional development of the Ventura County coastline would have many benefits because it would induce more visitors to enjoy the excellent climate and to take advantage of Ventura's many fishing, surfing, camping and oceanviewing opportunities. Damage prevention or reduction and subsequent additional recreational improvements would attract more tourists, directly benefiting the economy.

SOCIOECONOMIC CONCERNS

Several socioeconomic problems and concerns have been voiced by beach property residents and by other beach users. A major concern is that continual erosion of the shoreline will lead to a degradation of beach recreational opportunities.

There is concern, that without the construction of protective projects, damages will occur to private property, as well as public property, and that private owners will receive no help from the Federal Government.

Concern also exists that shore protective structures and improved beaches may be installed without adequate public access, public transportation systems, or parking facilities.

There is a desire that, whatever improvements may be constructed, the environmental quality of the shoreline should be preserved or enhanced.

There is an increase in the demand for developed and developable beach frontage in order to accommodate the growing population and its demand for beach recreational areas, especially in the urbanized areas of Oxnard and Ventura.

ENVIRONMENTAL ASPECTS

The Ventura County coastline is an environmentally significant resource. (See app. 1.) The significant physical, biological, and cultural resources along the coastline include wetlands, lagoons, rocky shore, and sandy beaches; State-designated Areas of Special Biological Significance (ASBS), rookeries, kelp and surfgrass habitats, fisheries, and invertebrate resources; onshore and offshore archeological sites; and surfing beaches that receive heavy recreational use. The major environmental concern is that any proposed construction activity should be

carefully planned to avoid impacting these resources; if unavoidable impacts should occur, mitigation and compensation would be required. Site-specific studies would have to be conducted at each proposed construction location.

The environmental discussions presented in appendix 1 are preliminary in nature because specific data required to evaluate the effects of potential construction activities are lacking. Had construction been proposed, in-depth, site-specific studies such as oceanographic, biological, traffic, and recreational use studies would have been required. To date, only archeological studies have been completed along the Ventura County Coastline. The archeological survey covered approximately 41 miles of shoreline extending downcoast from Rincon Point to Sequit Point and extending landward to U.S. Highway 1. (See app. 1.)

DEMAND ANALYSIS

The supply of available dry sandy recreational beaches in Ventura County is: North Coast, 32.3 acres; Central Coast, 357.9 acres; and South Coast, 31.3 acres. By using the method of total demand analysis as incorporated into the Ventura County Recreational Element of 1975, and by applying the 200-day bathing season and EM 1120-2-108, there is an estimated current demand for 72.6 acres of total day-use recreational dry sandy beach areas for Ventura County and a projected demand of 184.7 acres for peak day use by 2020. Allocating the total acreage (421.5) of dry sandy beaches that is available in the entire project area in the same percentage as used in the subregional analysis, the north subregion has a supply of 32.3 acres versus an eventual demand in 2020 for 30.6 acres; the central subregion has a supply of 357.9 acres versus an eventual demand for 99.3 acres; and the south subregion has a supply of 31.3 acres versus an eventual demand for 54.8 acres (all for peak day use). The south subregion shows a shortage in acreage by year 2020 of 23.5 acres, but the entire study area would have a surplus of 236.8 acres by 2020. This study shows that, by applying the above-mentioned demand analysis for Ventura County, there is no apparent shortage of coastal recreational dry sandy beaches, except in the south region. This demand analysis is only for the recreational beach area and does not include the camping demand and facilities.

This study concurs with the findings in the report entitled, "Comprehensive Frameworks Study, Calif. Region App. XVI, Shoreline Protection and Development," dated June 1971, which states in Tables SC-1 that Ventura County is projected to have a surplus of 7.9 miles of recreational shoreline by the year 2020.

There are numerous undeveloped beaches in the Oxnard-Port Hueneme area. Namely, beginning upcoast at McGrath State Beach, they are: Edison property (Mandalay), Mandalay Beach County Parks, Mandalay Beach development, Ormond Beach, and Edison property (Ormond).

In analyzing the demand for recreational beaches for the entire Ventura coastline, it is recognized that there is not an overall shortage for day use activities. However, developed beaches near the urbanized area in the central coast area are heavily used. Improvements of some beaches (including beach erosion control measures), development of newly acquired or about-to-be acquired beaches, and improved parking and access to some beaches in the Oxnard area would tend to increase the attendance at these beaches and would relieve some of the pressure at the developed parks and beaches near the City of Ventura. Beach erosion control measures would also prevent continued erosion of beach property, such as Oxnard Shores. Some usage of the Oxnard Shores area by other than the residents is taking place; however, it is mostly at low tides. Recently (June 1978) Oxnard Shores deeded 5.3 areas of beach land to the City of Oxnard. These four separate parcels are available for public use. They were formerly community playgrounds.

In calculating average and peak day attendance and peak hour attendance, a 200-day bathing season was assumed, with 20 of these days not reflecting normal attendance because of inclement weather. Of the remaining 180 days, 30 days are considered as peak use days. The recreational demand for dry sandy beach use is for the tributary area of Ventura and Los Angeles counties only, and is shown on the following table by subregion for (1) hourly peak demand along with the peak hourly acreage needed, and (2) peak day demand along with the acres needed.

RECREATIONAL DEMAND FOR BEACHES, 1975-2020

<u>Year</u>	<u>tributary population</u>	<u>Peak hourly demand</u>		<u>Peak day use</u>	
		Visitor days	Acres needed	Visitor days	Acres needed
North Coast Subregion of Beaches (32.3 acres available).*					
1975	112,875	3386	5.8	6,772	12.8
1980	130,125	3903	6.7	7,806	14.7
1990	168,380	5051	8.7	10,102	19.1
2000	203,425	6102	10.5	12,204	23.1
2010	235,775	7073	12.2	14,146	26.8
2020	268,100	8043	13.9	16,086	30.6
Central Coast Subregion Beaches (357.9 acres available).*					
1975	342,575	10,277	17.7	20,554	38.9
1980	416,225	12,486	21.5	24,972	47.3
1990	540,060	16,201	27.9	32,402	61.4
2000	656,225	19,686	33.9	39,372	74.6
2010	764,275	22,928	39.2	45,856	86.2
2020	872,500	26,175	45.1	52,350	99.3

RECREATIONAL DEMAND FOR BEACHES, 1975-2020 -- Continued

<u>Year</u>	<u>Tributary population</u>	<u>Peak hourly demand</u>		<u>Peak day use</u>	
		Visitor days	Acres needed	Visitor days	Acres needed
South Coast Subregion Beaches (31.3 acres available).*					
1975	230,050	6,901	11.9	13,802	26.2
1980	252,150	7,564	13.0	15,128	28.6
1990	317,960	9,538	16.4	19,076	36.0
2000	377,350	11,320	19.5	22,640	42.9
2010	419,450	12,883	22.2	25,766	48.8
2020	481,400	14,442	24.9	28,884	54.8

Total Beach Demand in Ventura County (421.5 acres available).*

1975	685,500	20,564	35.4	41,128	77.9
1980	798,500	23,953	41.2	47,906	90.6
1990	1,026,400	30,790	53.0	61,580	116.5
2000	1,237,000	37,108	63.9	74,216	140.6
2010	1,419,500	42,884	73.9	85,768	161.8
2020	1,662,000	48,660	83.9	97,320	184.7

*The area measured was the dry sandy beach above the mean high tide line.

The need for additional beach camping facilities has been recognized by the California Department of Parks and Recreation Department, by Ventura and other coastal counties, and by the Los Angeles District, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. In most southern California coastline camping areas, several weeks advance reservation is needed to obtain a campsite during the camping season. Any campsite that might be developed would be used to capacity immediately because of the extremely high demand for camping in beach parks.

PLAN FORMULATION

Plan formulation involves looking at an array of possible solutions to the problems and selecting from that array those alternative plans that will meet the needs and desires of the public, and that will be engineeringly feasible, economically viable, and environmentally acceptable. From among those solutions successfully meeting this test, the local sponsor, after much public input and scrutiny, endorses a plan that is implementable, in full consideration of the political and institutional restraints.

In this study only the initial stages of the planning effort were completed (that is, problems, needs, and concerns were identified). However, a preliminary attempt was made to formulate a plan by looking at

all the plans for shore protection usually considered and identifying those that would best meet the needs and desires of the public. The following section describes this analysis.

ALTERNATIVES

Several plans of protection could be implemented to remedy erosion problems. Those usually considered are: rock revetments, concrete sea walls, groin systems, sand fills, offshore breakwaters, nearshore breakwaters, protective vegetation, sand bypassing at inlets, and no action. Each of these has use limitations based on the wave climate, the physical character of the location, and the environmental and esthetic considerations or other expressed needs or desires. Protective vegetation, sand bypassing, and no action were not seriously considered for the following reasons: In many cases because of the rocky character of the beach, planting of the vegetation would be physically infeasible and its effectiveness in combating erosion from persistent wave attacks is questionable. Sand bypassing also is not applicable except where harbors or shoreline inlets are located. Sand bypassing is already being performed at the harbors in Ventura County (Ventura Harbor and Channel Islands-Port Hueneme), and efforts are underway to find more efficient bypassing systems. No action would only result in continued erosion and some possible property damage. Although the Federal Government is unable to participate in joint projects at this time, the local governments and private organizations should consider other means of implementing the following alternatives for those areas suffering erosion. (See the table entitled "Needs and Possible Alternatives, Ventura County, California.")

IMPACT ASSESSMENT

Preliminary social and environmental impacts were considered for those alternative measures that may be suitable in one location or another along the Ventura County shoreline. The social impacts are discussed and displayed in the table entitled "Shore Protection Measures and Their Impacts."

NEEDS AND POSSIBLE ALTERNATIVES.

<u>Location</u>	<u>Needs</u>	<u>Most likely alternatives</u>	<u>Other alternatives considered</u>
Mussel Shoals area	Provide protection for private property	Rock revetment.	Concrete seawall - relatively costly (1). Groin system - unesthetic (2). Sand fill - would incur high maintenance cost (3).
Hobson Park	Provide protection for camping sites, preservation	Rock revetment with access to beach.	Concrete seawall - See (1) above Groin system - See (2) above and cover tide pools (4). Sand fill - would cover tide pools and would incur high maintenance cost (3).
Faria Park	Do.	Do.	Do.
Faria Beach Colony	Provide protection for water property	Existing seawalls	Do.
Solimar Beach Colony	Do.	Do.	Do.
Emma Wood State Beach	Do.	Do.	Do.
31st Agric. Dist. Assoc.	Provide protection for parking area for sight-seers and surfers. Maintain surfing conditions.	Rock revetment.	Concrete seawall - See (1) above Groin system - See (1) and (2) above Sand fill - See (3) above. Offshore breakwaters - See (4) above
Surfer's Point	Do.	Do.	Do.
Ventura Marina Beach	Do.	Groin system or rock revetment	Concrete seawall - See (1) above Sand fill - See (3) above. Offshore breakwater - See (4) above
San Buenaventura State Beach	Maintain existing recreational beach.	Sand Fill (periodic dredging of sand trap at Ventura Harbor).	No other alternative considered beach is fairly stable with deposition of sand from Ventura Harbor an existing maintenance project
McGrath State Beach	Do.	Sand fill (existing feeder beach).	No other alternative considered beach is stable with biennial deposition of sand from Ventura Harbor dredging.

NEEDS AND POSSIBLE ALTERNATIVES.

	<u>Most likely alternatives</u>	<u>Other alternatives considered</u>
protection for property	Rock revetment.	Concrete seawall - relatively very costly (1). Groin system - unesthetic (2). Sand fill - would incur high maintenance cost (3).
protection for sites, preservation	Rock revetment with access to beach.	Concrete seawall - See (1) above. Groin system - See (2) above and would cover tide pools (4). Sand fill - would cover tide pools (4), and would incur high maintenance costs (3).
Do.	Do.	Do.
protection for property	Existing seawalls	Do.
Do.	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Do.
protection for area for sight-seers fers. Maintain surfing ons.	Rock revetment.	Concrete seawall - See (1) above. Groin system - See (1) and (2) above. Sand fill - See (3) above. Offshore breakwaters - See (1) above.
Do.	Do.	Do.
Do.	Groin system or rock revetment	Concrete seawall - See (1) above. Sand fill - See (3) above. Offshore breakwater - See (1) above.
n existing recrea- beach.	Sand Fill (periodic dredging of sand trap at Ventura Harbor).	No other alternative considered since beach is fairly stable with occasional deposition of sand from Ventura Harbor, an existing maintenance project.
o.	Sand fill (existing feeder beach).	No other alternative considered since beach is stable with biennial deposition of sand from Ventura Harbor dredging.

NEEDS AND POSSIBLE ALTERNATIVES (Continued)

<u>Location</u>	<u>Needs</u>	<u>Most likely alternatives</u>	<u>Other alternatives considered</u>
Mandalay Beach Park	Maintain existing recreational beach.	Nourishment from down-coast littoral transport from feeder beach (McGrath State Beach).	No improvement needed as passing operation at Ven continues.
Oxnard Shores	Protection of facilities and property (private and public).	Rock revetment or groin system	Concrete seawall - See (1) Sand fill - See (3) above Offshore breakwaters - See (4)
Hollywood Beach Park	Protection of public recreational beach, private homes and public facilities (back-shore area).	Beach stabilized by sand trap.	No other alternative considered.
Silver Strand Beach Park	Do.	Occasional sand fill from dredging of sand trap at Channel Islands Harbors. This method is informally being used now.	No other alternative seriously considered since beach is subject to occasional deposition of sand from Channel Islands Harbor system, though expensive likely alternative if sand available from Channel Islands Harbor dredging.
Port Hueneme Beach	Protection of recreational beach & public facilities.	Sand fill (presently a feeder beach for sand from Channel Islands Harbor dredging).	Rock revetment - would restrict recreational beach; also Concrete seawall - See (1) would restrict recreational beach. Groin system - See (1) above
Ormond Beach	Preserve natural state of backshore area for wildlife, and develop beach sometime in the future.	No action.	No other alternatives considered. No improvements, public facilities exist. Scenic highway may be developed in the future.
Point Mugu State Beach including Sycamore Beach	Preservation of recreational beach and protection of public facilities in back-shore area.	Groin system.	Rock revetment - would restrict recreational beach; also Concrete seawall - See (1) Sand fill - See (3) above Offshore breakwaters - See (4)
County Line Beach	Maintain private recreational beach and improvements as well as public facilities in backshore area.	Rock revetment.	Concrete seawall - See (1) Groin system - See (1) above Sand fill - See (3) above Offshore breakwaters - See (4)

NEEDS AND POSSIBLE ALTERNATIVES (Continued)

	<u>Most likely alternatives</u>	<u>Other alternatives considered</u>
existing recrea- beach.	Nourishment from down- coast littoral trans- port from feeder beach (McGrath State Beach).	No improvement needed as long as by- passing operation at Ventura Harbor continues.
on of ies and property and public).	Rock revetment or groin system	Concrete seawall - See (1) above. Sand fill - See (3) above. Offshore breakwaters - See (1) above.
on of public recrea- beach, private homes ic facilities (back- rea).	Beach stabilized by sand trap.	No other alternative considered.
	Occasional sand fill from dredging of sand trap at Channel Islands Harbors. This method is informally being used now.	No other alternative seriously con- sidered since beach is stable with occasional deposition of sand. Groin system, though expensive, would be a likely alternative if sand were not available from Channel Islands Harbor dredging.
on of recreational public facilities.	Sand fill (presently a feeder beach for sand from Channel Islands Harbor dredging).	Rock revetment - would restrict use of recreational beach; also hazardous. Concrete seawall - See (1) above; also would restrict recreational use of beach. Groin system - See (1) and (2) above.
e natural state of re area for wildlife, elop beach sometime future.	No action.	No other alternatives considered since no improvements, public or private, exist. Scenic highway may be developed in the future.
ation of recrea- beach and protection ic facilities in back- rea.	Groin system.	Rock revetment - would restrict use of recreational beach; also hazardous. Concrete seawall - See (1) above Sand fill - See (3) above. Offshore breakwaters - See (1) above.
in private recrea- beach and improve- as well as public ies in backshore area.	Rock revetment.	Concrete seawall - See (1) above. Groin system - See (1) and (2) above. Sand fill - See (3) above. Offshore breakwaters - See (1) above.

SHORE PROTECTION MEASURES AND THEIR IMPACTS.*

Shore protection measures	Impacts	
	Beneficial	Adverse
Rock revetment	<p>Reduce the erosion process by backstopping and gathering transient sand. Minimize interruption of the littoral transport system.</p> <p>Limited new substrate, limited new biological community.</p> <p>Provide recreational fishing platform.</p>	<p>Esthetically unpleasant appearance.</p> <p>Inhibit surfing.</p> <p>Potential safety hazard.</p> <p>Loss of biological community of organisms, loss of habitat productivity, turbidity effects, behavioral modifications, stress, toxic elements.</p>
Concrete seawall	<p>Esthetically pleasing appearance.</p> <p>Provide a backdrop for sand collection on the shoreline. Minimize interruption of the littoral transport system.</p> <p>Reflect wave energy seaward, thus contributing to the beach replenishment and buildup process.</p> <p>Limited new substrate, limited new biological community.</p>	<p>Disruption of existing lands.</p> <p>Inhibit surfing.</p> <p>Potential safety hazard.</p> <p>Loss of biological community of organisms, loss of habitat productivity, turbidity effects, behavioral modifications, stress, toxic elements.</p>
Groin system	<p>Provide protection to the backshore by means of a seaward extension of the high water line.</p> <p>Provide recreational fishing platform.</p> <p>Limited new substrate, limited new biological community.</p>	<p>Potential safety hazard.</p> <p>Esthetically unpleasant appearance.</p> <p>Loss of biological community of organisms, loss of habitat productivity, turbidity effects, behavioral modifications, stress, toxic elements.</p>
Sand fill	<p>Temporarily provide for maintaining beach recreation by dissipating the energy generated from wave action. No interruption of the littoral transportation.</p> <p>Preservation of beach for surfing, swimming, organisms.</p>	<p>Intermittent interruption of beach.</p> <p>Not provide a permanent solution to beach erosion problem.</p> <p>Destruction of organisms, stress, release of toxic elements, other effects.</p>

*See footnotes at end of table.

SHORE PROTECTION MEASURES AND THEIR IMPACTS.*

Impacts

Beneficial

Adverse

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beach erosion problem.

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Destruction of organisms, stirring or
release of toxic elements, turbidity
effects.

SHORE PROTECTION MEASURES AND THEIR IMPACTS (Continued)

<u>Shore protection measures</u>	<u>Impacts</u>	
	<u>Beneficial</u>	<u>Adverse</u>
Breakwater	Protection from heavy wave action.	Esthetically unpleasant appearance.
	Provide limited shelter for small craft during foul weather.	May need beach fill to prevent erosion of downcoast beaches.
	Provide for additional recreational benefits in areas of fishing, diving, and swimming.	
Submerged breakwater	Maintain esthetic beach vista by non-visibility of structure.	Present a hazard to swimmers if structure is too close to the shoreline.
	Limited new substrate, limited new biological community.	May inhibit the littoral transport of beach sediments leading to erosion of downcoast beaches.
		Inhibit surfing.
Continual beach nourishment		Potential hazard to small craft.
	More closely approximate the natural littoral drift. No interruption of the littoral transport system.	Require a constant sand source.
	Preservation of beach for surfing, swimming, and organisms.	Long-term degradation of ambient noise levels, air quality, and visual quality.
		Continuous wetting of the dune by discharge line would impede transport of sand to the beach.

*All shore protection measures listed in this table would have the following beneficial impacts: Protection of public and private property; increase in recreational opportunities; temporary economic growth during construction activities; and increased economic growth associated with increased recreational opportunities.

All shore protection measures listed in the tables would temporarily degrade or impact existing ambient noise levels; air quality; water quality; recreation; traffic; parking; and esthetics during construction activities. All of the measures may be growth inducing because of the increased recreational opportunities.

All structural measures would possibly destroy archeological-cultural resources. All structure fill could adversely impact on magnetic surveys and mask anomalies that indicate submerged resources.

SHORE PROTECTION MEASURES AND THEIR IMPACTS (Continued)

Impacts

Beneficial

Adverse

tion from heavy wave action.

Esthetically unpleasant appearance.

de limited shelter for small craft
g foul weather.

May need beach fill to prevent erosion
of downcoast beaches.

for additional recreational benefits
as of fishing, diving, and swimming.

ain esthetic beach vista by non-
ality of structure.

Present a hazard to swimmers if built
too close to the shoreline.

ed new substrate, limited new
ical community.

May inhibit the littoral transport of
beach sediments leading to erosion of
downcoast beaches.

Inhibit surfing.

Potential hazard to small craft operators.

closely approximate the natural
ral drift. No interruption of the
ral transport system.

Require a constant sand source.

Long-term degradation of ambient noise
levels, air quality, and visual esthetics.

rvation of beach for surfing, swimming,
organisms.

Continuous wetting of the discharge areas;
discharge line would impede traffic on
the beach.

on measures listed in this table would have the following beneficial impacts:
private property; increase in recreational opportunities; temporary economic growth
ivities; and increased economic growth associated with increased recreational uses.

on measures listed in the tables would temporarily degrade or impact existing
r quality; water quality; recreation; traffic; parking; and esthetics during
All of the measures may be growth inducing because of the increased recreational uses.

ures would possibly destroy archeological-cultural resources. All structures except sand
act on magnetic surveys and mask anomalies that indicate submerged resources.

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EVALUATION OF ALTERNATIVES

None of the alternatives considered were found to be economically feasible. However, studies show that rock revetment is the most favored alternative, the major reason being that it is generally the least expensive of the structural measures. It can also be observed that, in those locations where protection and preservation of a recreational beach is a paramount need, sandfill is the preferred alternative.

ECONOMIC ANALYSIS

Economic studies assumed conditions without any beach erosion control measures. Even with beach erosion control measures installed at the eroding areas, there would be no significant increase in the future growth of population, dwellings, and industrial or commercial enterprises. More detailed information on base studies are available in the Los Angeles District Corps of Engineers' office.

Based on the erosion rates tabulated in table 2, appendix 3, "Summary of Annual Rates of Erosion," benefits to the extent of preventable damages and/or recreational benefits were estimated for the various locations and are displayed in the following table, "Benefit-Cost Analysis." Since rock revetment is generally the least expensive of the structural measures, construction costs were estimated for rock revetment on the basis that, if the benefits did not exceed the costs for the least expensive alternative, there is no need to look further at other alternatives.

In order to compute the acreage lost and to reasonably estimate the future losses, the average annual rates of erosion and the length of the beach areas affected were determined. In formulating plans, damages or losses prevented are taken as benefits. These benefits are used to determine benefit-to-cost ratios.

For the public beaches only, values used were \$6.50 per camper day and \$1.50 per beach user day (75 square feet of beach allowed per person). Using projected beach attendance figures over a 50-year period using the above-mentioned values, the losses were converted to an average annual equivalent loss at 6-7/8 percent.

For the private property (Oxnard Shores and County Line Beach) and the 31st Agricultural District Association, current market values of the properties being eroded were determined by making a market comparison. After estimating the amount of land that may be lost, assuming the same erosion rate over 50 years, the value of the lost property was converted to an average annual equivalent loss at 6-7/8 percent. The procedures used are in accordance with Corps of Engineers, Engineering Manual 1120-2-108.

The following paragraphs describe the nature and amount of losses at each site over a 50-year period:

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Faria Park: If the erosion continues at the same rate, about one-half of the campsites would be lost. Using \$6.50 per camper day, the average annual equivalent loss amounts to \$8,800.

Emma Wood State Beach: After 25 years about one-half of the campsites or one row would be lost. Using \$6.50 per camper day, and \$1.50 per beach user day, the average annual equivalent loss over the 50-year period amounts to \$7,800.

31st Agricultural District Association: The surfing offshore is excellent, and the grounds (location of the Ventura County fair) are used for recreational and other community uses. Based on the current market value, the average annual equivalent loss is \$7,800.

Mandalay Beach Park: The development of this beach including access, parking, and other facilities will be coming on stream about 1981. Over a 50-year period, about 5 acres may be lost to beach users. The average annual equivalent loss of potential recreational value amounts to \$2,100.

Oxnard Shores (private and public): If the same rate of erosion continues for 25 years, one row of homes (including the land) may be lost. Over a 50-year period, the average annual equivalent loss amounts to \$35,200. Three of the beach parcels deeded to the City of Oxnard fall within the 1,400 feet of eroding beach, but benefits remain about the same because the parcels were formerly used for community beach activities and they will continue to be used in a like manner.

Sycamore Beach (Pt. Mugu State Beach): The beach is heavily used by fishermen and other day visitors. Using \$1.50 per beach user day the average annual equivalent loss is \$500.

County Line Beach (private): If the erosion continues at the same rate, one row of homes would be lost. The average annual equivalent loss amounts to \$23,500.

The following table shows that the costs for revetment in each case did exceed the benefits resulting in benefit-to-cost (B/C) ratios of less than unity, which precludes Federal participation in the construction costs of any beach erosion control improvements in Ventura County.

It is also obvious that Oxnard Shores and County Line Beach--the two areas where the benefit-to-cost ratios are close enough in unity to warrant more refined estimates--are private beaches precluding Federal participation in the construction costs of any improvements.

BENEFIT-COST ANALYSIS.

<u>Name</u>	<u>Length</u> <u>Ft</u>	<u>Length</u> <u>to</u> <u>protect</u> <u>Ft</u>	<u>Average</u> <u>annual</u> <u>benefits</u> <u>\$</u>	<u>Average</u> <u>annual</u> <u>costs</u> <u>\$</u>	<u>B/C</u> <u>ratio</u>
Mussel Shoals*	1,900				
Faria Park	900	900	8,800	25,700	0.34
Faria Beach Colony*	7,700				
Solimar Beach Colony*	3,700				
Emma Wood State Beach area	18,400	9,400	7,800	268,400	0.03
31st. Agric. Dist. Assoc.	1,800	500	7,800	14,300	0.55
Surfer's Point*	1,100				
Ventura Marina Park*	600				
McGrath State Beach*	10,400				
Mandalay Beach Park	2,500	2,500	2,100	71,300	0.03
Oxnard Shores (private and public)	6,200	1,400	35,200	39,900	0.88
Hollywood Beach Park*	6,000				
Silver Strand Beach Park*	4,500				
Port Hueneme Beach*	5,200				
Ormond Beach*	5,000				
Point Mugu State Beach*	20,500				
Sycamore Beach (State)	1,600	1,600	500	45,600	0.01
County Line Beach	1,800	900	23,500	25,700	0.91

*Benefits and costs were not estimated because erosion rates were minimal (over the 29- and 45-year periods) and, consequently, benefits were negligible. Costs are based on actual length of revetment needed for protection.

CONCLUSIONS

After analysis of the topographic, hydrographic, photographic, economic, and other coastal data presently available, the following conclusions were made.

a. Because of the available supply of recreational beaches and because of slowing population growth in the tributary area, there is no demand (camping excluded) for additional beach area county-wide in the foreseeable future.


b. Except for the private beach areas of Oxnard Shores and County Line Beach, where severe erosion has occurred, beach erosion control projects are economically infeasible for the present and the foreseeable future.

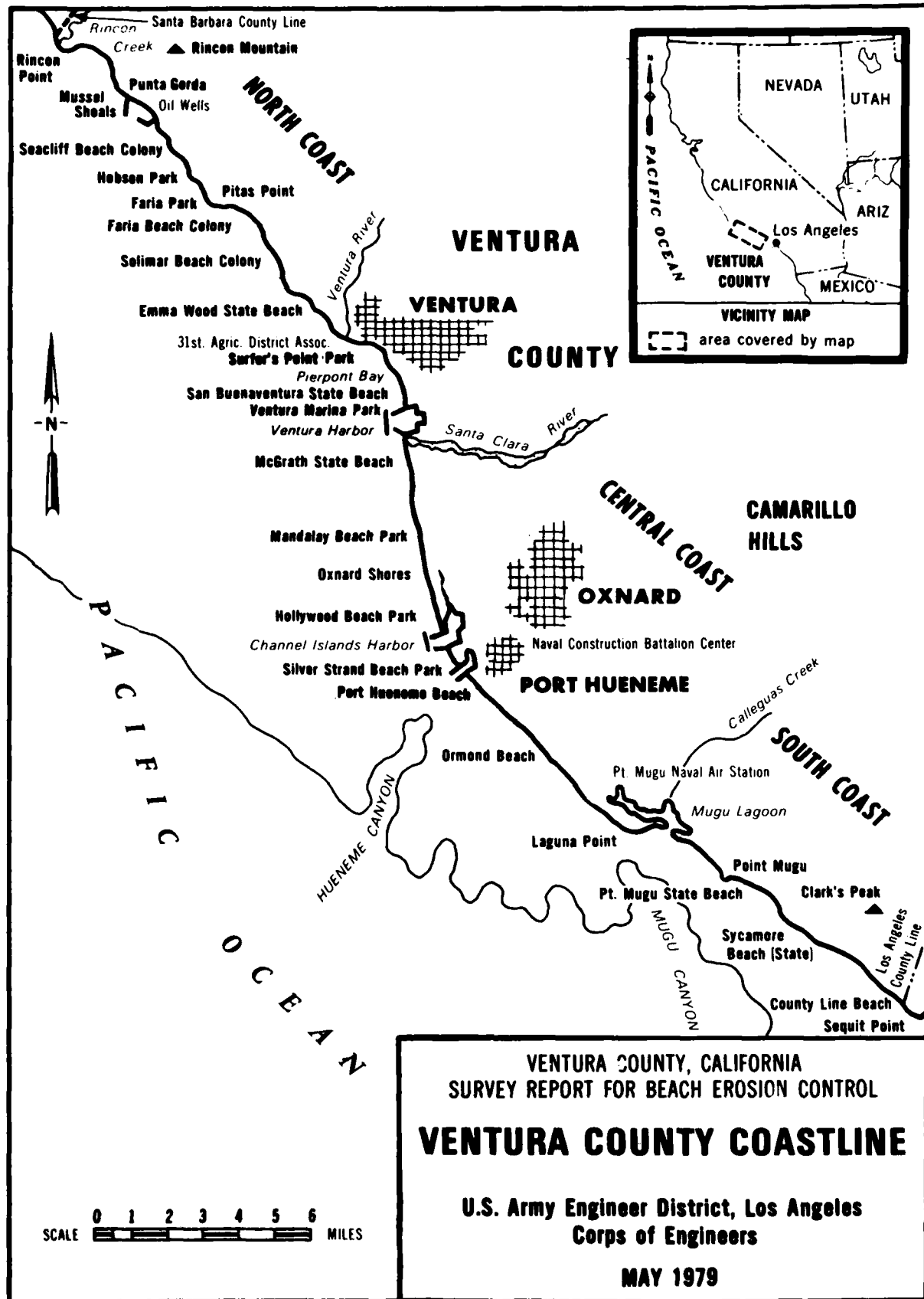
c. Since there is, at present, no authorization permitting Federal participation in the private beach areas of Oxnard Shores and County Line Beach, and these are the only areas where projects may be economically feasible, Federal participation in the cost of construction of beach erosion control projects in Ventura is precluded.

d. The Corps of Engineers should consider giving to the local interests, in accordance with section 55 of Public Law 93-251, if they choose to develop on their own initiative, solutions to the beach erosion problems in Ventura County.

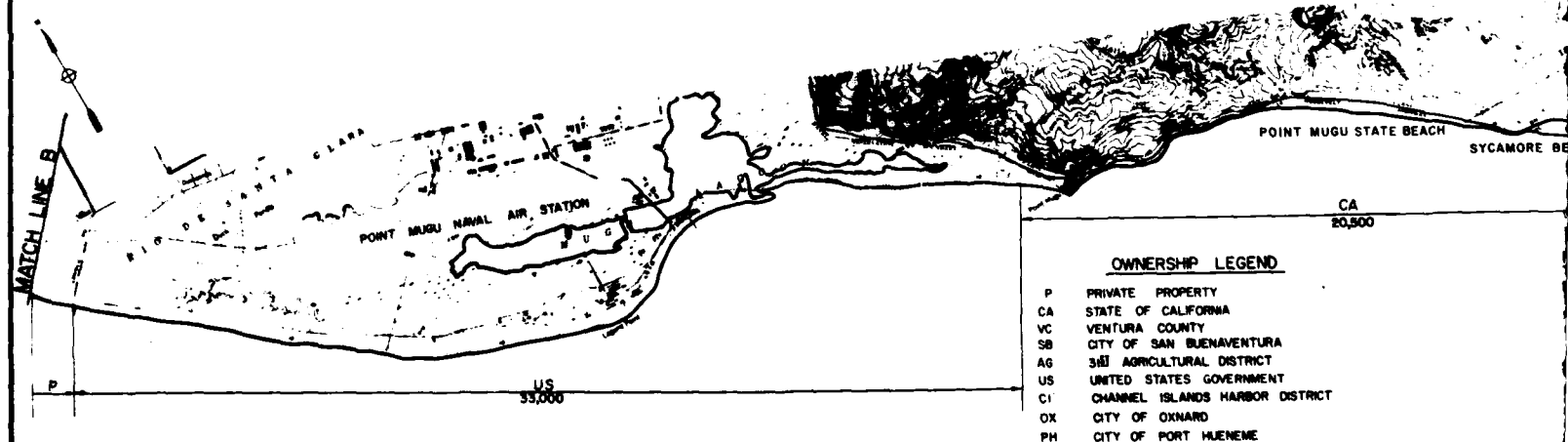
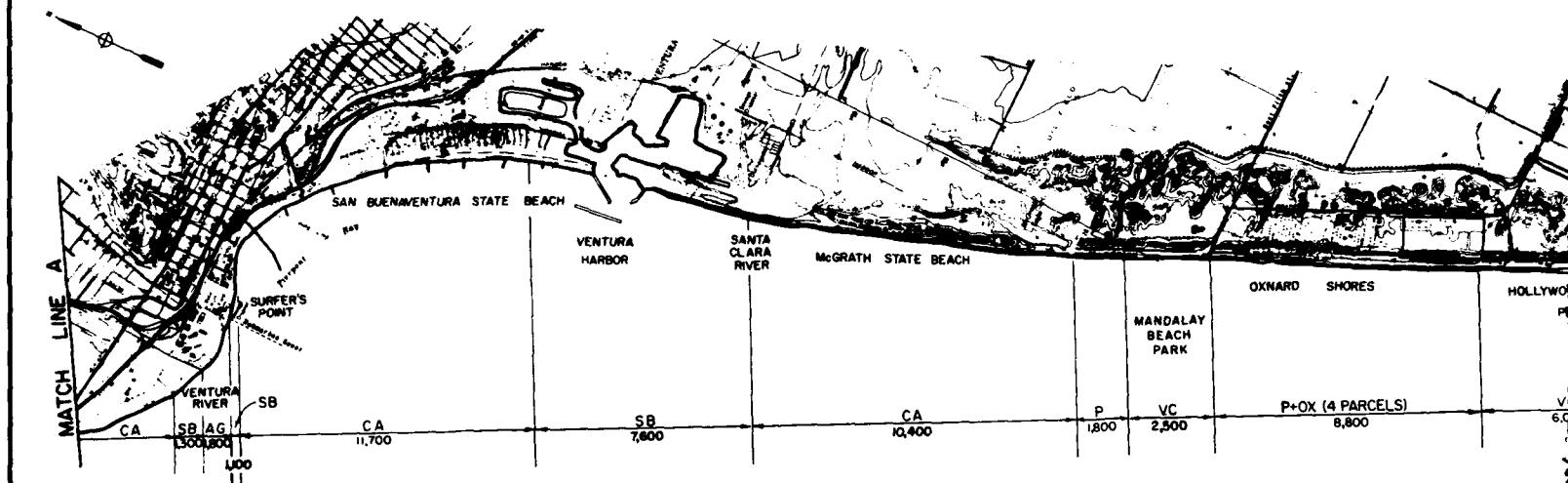
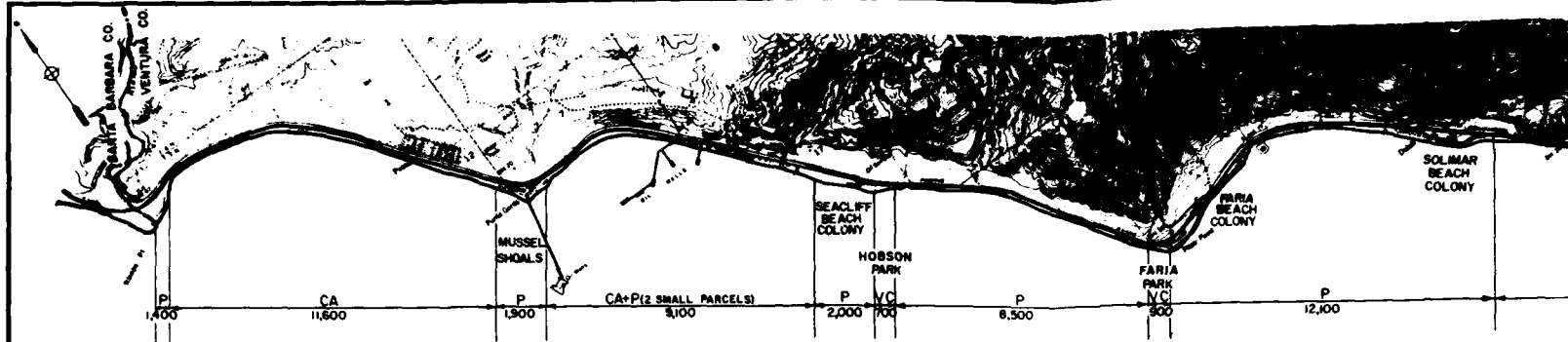
RECOMMENDATIONS

Since there are insufficient benefits to justify Federal Shore Protection projects in Ventura County, the District Engineer recommends that no structural beach control measures be undertaken at this time in Ventura County.


GWYNN A. TEAGUE
COL, CE
District Engineer

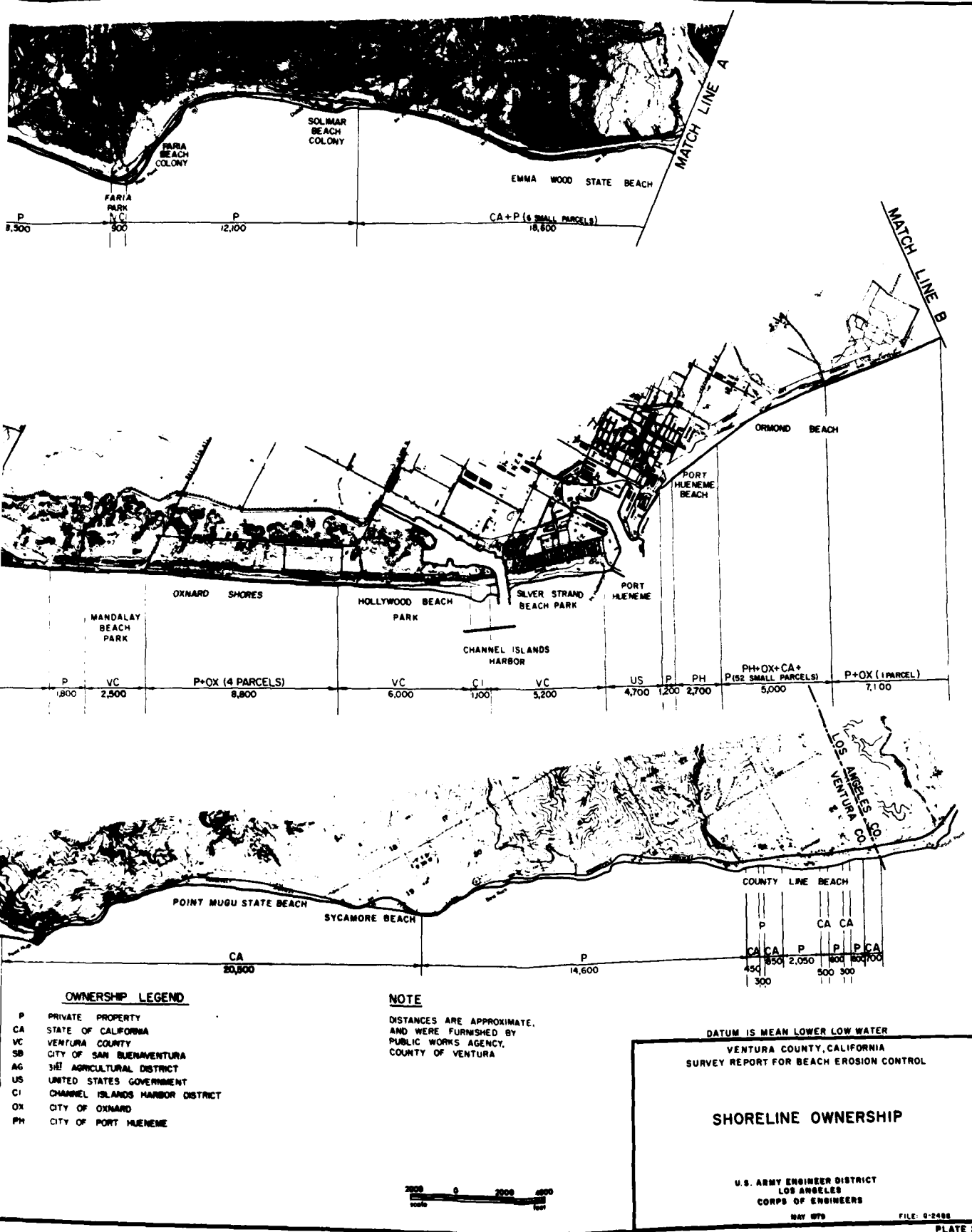


U.S. ARMY ENGINEER DISTRICT



OWNERSHIP LEGEND

- P PRIVATE PROPERTY
- CA STATE OF CALIFORNIA
- VC VENTURA COUNTY
- CI CITY OF SAN BUENAVENTURA
- AG SBI AGRICULTURAL DISTRICT
- US UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT
- CI CHANNEL ISLANDS HARBOR DISTRICT
- OX CITY OF OXNARD
- PH CITY OF PORT HUENEME



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